225

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times.

A. A. & Co.

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-streets, has received a consignment of Domestic

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

3-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
3-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,

Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.

Feb 6. 4t

STONE CUTTING.

WE, the subscribers, beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that we have entered into partnership, and commenced in the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, near the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Having procured, at a very considerable expense, a complete assortment of

Tomb and Head Stones,

of the very best quality, we flatter ourselves to be able to supply those who may favor us with their orders, on more reasonable terms, and as good workmanship as any that has generally been done here.

LETTERING, of all descriptions, done in the neatest manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Having opened a Quarry up the Allegheny, we can furnish any quantity of Cut Stone, of all the various kinds for building, of a quality warranted to stand the weather. We intend also to keep an assortment of GRINDSTONES on hand, equal to any in this place.

Samuel Alexander,
John Beatty.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—3*

Domestic Manufactures.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A SET OF MACHINERY, with three hundred spindles, for manufacturing Cotton Yarn; together with the HOUSE and LOT where it now stands, in Greenfield, Ohio. The terms will be made highly advantageous, and the distance to any rival establishment, precludes the disadvantages of interfering competition. If preferred, the *Machinery*, or even the *Mule alone*, will be disposed of separately.

ALSO—WANTED,

From the first of May, a person who understands perfectly the process of *Spinning Wool* upon machinery. One who can satisfy, as to his moral habits and professional capability, will meet with liberal encouragement.

For information, apply to the Rev. *John Graham*, Washington, Pa. or to the subscriber.

David Bonner.

Greenfield, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1824—3*

The Subscribers

WILL PURCHASE

From 100 to 200 barrels of

WHISKEY,

or High-Wines, and from 600 to

800 Barrels of FLOUR,

If offered early.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Wood, between Water and Front-streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13.—tf.

Receipts and Expenditures

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1823. both days inclusive.

Receipts.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December, 1822,	728	11
Received from the collector of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823,	4,332	72½
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1818, '20, '21, '22, and '23,	965	51
Ditto collector of Wilkins, for 1823,	309	50
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1818, '22, and '23,	810	36½
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, and '23,	440	55
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '20, '21, '22, '23,	508	30¼
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1820, '21, '22, and '23,	1027	72
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1821, '22, and '23,	1377	43
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1819, '21, '22, and 23,	276	30
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1821, '22, and '23,	492	41
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823,	89	00
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1818, '22, and '23,	392	75
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1821, '22, and '23,	459	91
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, and '23,	843	48½
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821, and '23,	225	29½
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1818, '21, '22, and '23,	268	66½
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822 and '23,	343	44
From William Woods, Esq. a former treasurer,	16	44¼
Ditto from David M'Kelvy, on account of house rent,	31	00
Ditto from Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Vail and Mrs. Foulk, on account of house rent,	15	75
Ditto from William Robinson, on account of judgment against John Wilkins' executors,	293	50
Ditto from J. M'Donald, Esq. for balance of judgment against Steele, Pride & Robinson, assigned to him,	2568	46
Ditto for taxes on unseated lands	28	67
Ditto from William Woods, Esq. W. Boniface's tax, for 1822,		12½
Ditto from H. P. Dorsey, redemption money on lot No. 153, in Cunningham's district of depreciation land,	7	51
Ditto for costs on indictments,	20	50
Ditto for premium on $200,	4	00
Ditto from George Cochran, Esq for fuel,	6	00
Amount overpaid by John M. Snowden, Esq. late treasurer,	6	40
	$16,889	83½

Expenditures.

	Dolls.	Cts.
PAID Grand and traverse jurors for county and city courts,	3134	59½
Expenses of holding general elections,	256	50
County Commissioners, for their services, viz.		
John Scull, late com. from 31st Dec. 1822, to 18th Oct. 1823,	298	50
William Woods, present com. from 31st Dec. 1822 to 27th Dec. 1823,	345	00
John Wilson, present com. from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec. 1823	54	00
David Coon, present com. from 20th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1823,	32	50
Commissioners' clerk for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1823,	450	00
Clerk of quarter sessions for his fees,	136	83½
Clerk of the mayor's court for his fees,	80	50½
For contingent expenses,	36	65½
Attorney general's fees,	196	50
For fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	154	32
For stationary for commissioners' office, &c.	42	50
Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	320	33½
Assessors for their services,	738	50
Justices and aldermen for their fees in criminal cases,	188	44½
Constables for their services attending courts,	190	12½
Expenses of teaching poor children,	1049	80½
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	182	20½
For building public bridges.	1100	00
Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitions,	121	65½
For taxes and costs refunded,	163	47½
For road taxes on unseated lands,	12	80
For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	743	06
For printing for commissioners, &c.	98	62½
County auditors for settling accounts for 1822,	72	00
R. Biddle, Esq counsel for commissioners, 1 year's salary,	50	00
J. S. Craft, Esq. att'y for com'rs. vs. R. Graham and sureties,	40	00
John Young, crier of supreme court,	25	87½
John Christy, for ringing bell and attending on courts,	101	18½
John Young, crier of county courts,	100	12
William Lecky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	966	47
For smith work for jail, &c	44	00
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	502	99
For damages on account of public roads running thro' improved lands,	115	00
S. R. Holmes, for his services as physician at the jail,	34	16
Aldermen for their services attending mayor's court,	39	60
J. M. Snowden, Esq. for his services as county treasurer one year and nine days,	256	50
For apprehending Samuel Willey, a horse thief,	38	00
For repairs to the jail, court house, &c.	471	68½
Expenses of dividing Ohio township,	33	00
Amount appropriated by law for the use of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, for 1822 and 1823,	300	00
Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	260	07
Prothonotary's fees,	14	25
Counterfeit money in hands of the late treasurer destroyed,	5	00
Uncurrent money in treasury, including turnpike certificate,	146	00
Two checks on the Bank of Pittsburgh,	1712	31
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December 1823	1434	37
	$16,889	83½

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships, for the year 1823.

	Dolls.	Cts
City of Pittsburgh,	4905	70
Pitt township,	883	54
Wilkins township,	582	60
Plum township,	614	87
Versailles township,	386	25
Elizabeth township,	972	91
Mifflin township,	1131	22
St. Clair township,	1575	55
Robinson township,	537	33
Fayette township,	857	26
Findlay township,	343	13
Moon township,	291	56
Ohio township,	405	17
Ross township,	723	09
Pine township,	249	52
Deer township,	329	29
Indiana township,	327	33
	$15,096	22
Add Prothonotary's fees for entering balances,	6	00
	$15,102	22

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for the year 1823.

	Amount paid		Amt. due.	
City of Pittsburgh, William Stewart, collector,	4577	97½	328	09½
Pitt township, George Ferre, ditto,	397	69	486	22½
Wilkins township, Dougall M'Farland, ditto,	321	49	261	48½
Plum township, Adam M'Clintock ditto,	238	80	376	44½
Versailles township, William Curry ditto.	203	50	183	12½
Elizabeth township, Thomas Warren ditto,	164	00	809	28½
Mifflin township, William Wilson, ditto,	678	92	452	67½
St. Clair township, Robert Snodgrass, ditto,	714	81	86	11½
Robinson township, Joseph M'Curdy, ditto,	10	00	527	80½
Fayette township, John Taylor, ditto,	173	80	663	83½
Findlay township, James Thornburgh, Esq. ditto,	89	00	254	50½
Moon township, George Morrison, ditto,	240	01½	51	72
Ohio township, John Clark ditto,	351	28	54	26½
Ross township, John Sample, ditto,	611	06½	112	40
Pine township, William Nelson, ditto,	249	52		
Deer township, Daniel Howe, sen. ditto	122	56½	207	09½
Indiana township Matthew Crawford, ditto,	262	82	64	88½
Amount paid, including commission for the city and Pine township.	9407	25½	5694	96½
Amount due, including commission and lost taxes,	5694	96½		
TOTAL,	$15,102	22		

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1823, as above stated,			5694	96½
Andrew Fife, collector of	Elizabeth tp. for	1818,	24	46½
Robert Campbell,	Ross,	1818,	7	50
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	59	96
William Carrel,	Mifflin,	1819,	7	63
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	86	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	91	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	169	26½
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	68	11½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	76	86½
Hugh Davis,	Ross,	1821,	44	27
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	68	68½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	856	98
Larkin Stinchecomb,	Versailles,	1822,	55	97½
Henry Snively,	Pitt,	1822,	89	84½
Carried forward,			$8045	37

			Dolls.	Cts.
Brought Forward,			8045	37
By C. Edmonson, collector of	Elizabeth tp. for	1822,	20	30½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	439	37½
John Henry,	St. Clair,	1822,	243	62½
Samuel Scott,	Robinson,	1822,	152	59½
Charles Jones,	Ohio,	1822,	81	04½
Casper Reel,	Ross,	1822,	266	22½
Robert Porter, Esq.	Deer,	1822,	37	85
John Pillars,	Indiana,	1822,	69	49½
Total amount due by collectors as above stated,			9355	88½
Balance due from the estate of John Wilkins a former treasurer, besides interest,			2159	75½
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former treasurer, besides interest,			3911	88½
Total amount due, including lost taxes, and commissions for collecting,			15,427	33½

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1824.

JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
DAVID COON,
Commissioners of Allegheny County.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

The Firm of F. Lorenz & Co.

IS dissolved this day by mutual consent—10th February, 1824. All having accounts against said Firm, are requested to call upon F. Lorenz.

Saml. K. Page,
F. Lorenz

☞ The GLASS MANUFACTURE will be continued by F. Lorenz. Feb. 13—3t

---

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,

Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

A SERVANT BOY

For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 16.—tf.

Political.

THE CAUCUS.

From the Washington Gazette

Nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

At 7 o'clock, P. M. this day according to previous notice, 66 Republican Members of Congress assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the office of President of the United States,

Mr. Ruggles of Ohio, was appointed Chairman; and Mr. Collins, of New York, Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman having stated the object for which the members had been called together, Mr. Dickerson rose and moved to proceed to ballot for candidates for the office in question.

Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania, proposed a preamble and resolutions, for a postponement of a nomination until the 20th of March when a more full assemblage of members might be expected.

Mr. Van Buren opposed postponement, on the ground, generally, that it would be impossible to fix on any time that would be perfectly covenient and agreeable for all to attend. The People were anxiously waiting for a nomination, and he felt confident that a large portion of the Republicans of the Union were decidedly in favor of this mode of nomination, and that it was quite time that it should be made.

The question was then put on Mr. Markley's preamble and resolutions, negatived.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, that the Republican members of Congress should be called up by states—it was agreed to.

The chairman then proceeded to a call, when it appeared that the following members were present, with the exception of two, who appeared by proxy.

From *Maine.*—Messrs. Chandler and Holmes.

Connecticut.—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, and Stoddard.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Samuel Eddy.

New York.—Messrs. Vanburen, Cambreleng, Clark, Collins, Day, Dwinell, Eaton, Foot, Frost, Herkimer, Hogeboom, Jenkins, Litchfield, Richards, Tyson, and Ten Eyck.

New Jersey.—Mr. Mahlon Dickerson.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Lowrie, Forward, and Markley.

Maryland.—Messrs. Smith, Lloyd and Hayward.

Virginia.—Messrs. James Barbour, Alexander, Archer, Ball. P. P. Barbour, Bassett, Floyd, M'Coy, Rivers, Arthur Smith, William Smith, Alexander Smyth, Andrew Stevenson, Tucker, and Williams.

North Carolina.—Messrs. Burton. W. N. Edwards, Hall Hooks, Long, Saunders, Spaight and Williams.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Gist and John Wilson

Georgia.—Messrs. Eliot, Ware, Abbot, Cary, Cobb, Cuthbert, Forsyth, Tatnall and Thompson.

Ohio.—Mr. Ruggles.

Indiana.—Mr. Noble.

Illinois.—Mr. Thomas.

In all 68. Messrs Ball and Tatnall, being confined by indisposition, voted by proxy.

Upon balloting for a candidate for the Presidency, it appeared that there were for

William H. Crawford	64
John Q. Adams	2
Nathaniel Macon	1
Andrew Jackson	1
	68.

Previously to proceeding to a ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Van Buren rose, and stated that the Vice President had declined a re-election; and spoke of Mr. Tompkins in a very complimentary manner.

A ballot was then gone into for a Candidate for the Vice Presidency, when the votes were for

Albert Gallatin	57
John Q. Adams	1
Erastus Root	1
Samuel Smith	1
William Eustis	1
Walter Lowrie	1
John Tod	1
Rufus King	1
Richard Rush	1
Total	66

Mr. Clark, of N. Y. offered resolutions, that William H. Crawford of Georgia be recommended to the citizens of the United States for the office of President, and Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, for that of Vice President of the same; and declaring that the members of Congress who made these nominations, had acted only in their individual capacities.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, then moved that the proceedings of the meeting should be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the newspapers, accompanied with an address to the people of the United States, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, proposed that the persons designated should be notified of their nominations, respectively: and requested to state whether they accept thereof.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, the meeting about 9 o'clock, adjourned.

The meeting was held with open doors, and the galleries were crowded. There were perhaps, upwards of a thousand spectators present.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Jan. 16.—3teo5

TO BE RENTED,

THAT COMMODIOUS

Three Story Brick House,

Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For particulars apply to

Chas L. Volz,
Wood Street

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

One Case Leghorn Bonnets,

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

⁂ The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times.
A. A. & Co.

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb 6.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-streets,
Has received a consignment of Domestic

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Feb 6. 4t

STONE CUTTING.

WE, the subscribers, beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that we have entered into partnership, and commenced in the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS, near the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Having procured, at a very considerable expense, a complete assortment of

Tomb and Head Stones,

of the very best quality, we flatter ourselves to be able to supply those who may favor us with their orders, on more reasonable terms, and as good workmanship as any that has generally been done here.

LETTERING, of all descriptions, done in the neatest manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Having opened a Quarry up the Allegheny, we can furnish any quantity of Cut Stone, of all the various kinds for building, of a quality warranted to stand the weather. We intend also to keep an assortment of GRINDSTONES on hand, equal to any in this place.

Samuel Alexander,
John Beatty.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—3*

Domestic Manufactures.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A SET OF MACHINERY, with three hundred spindles, for manufacturing Cotton Yarn; together with the HOUSE and LOT where it now stands, in Greenfield, Ohio. The terms will be made highly advantageous, and the distance to any rival establishment, precludes the disadvantages of interfering competition. If preferred, the *Machinery*, or even the *Mule alone*, will be disposed of separately.

ALSO—WANTED,

From the first of May, a person who understands perfectly the process of *Spinning Wool* upon machinery. One who can satisfy, as to his moral habits and professional capability, will meet with liberal encouragement.

For information, apply to the Rev. *John Graham*, Washington, Pa. or to the subscriber.

David Bonner.
Greenfield, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1824—3*

The Subscribers

WILL PURCHASE

From 100 to 200 barrels of

WHISKEY,

or High-Wines, and from 600 to 800 Barrels of FLOUR, if offered early.

J. W Biddle & Co.
Wood, between Water and Front-streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13.—tf.

Receipts and Expenditures

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1823, both days inclusive.

Receipts.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December, 1822,		
Received from the collector of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823,	728	11
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1818, '20, '21, '22, and '23,	4,332	72½
Ditto collector of Wilkins, for 1823,	965	51
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1818, '22, and '23,	309	50
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, and '23,	810	36½
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '20, '21, '22, '23,	440	55
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1820, '21, '22, and '23,	508	30½
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1821, '22, and '23,	1027	72
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1819, '21, '22, and 23,	1377	43
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1821, '22, and '23,	276	30
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823,	492	41
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1818, '22, and '23,	89	00
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1821, '22, and '23,	392	75
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, and '23,	459	91
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821, and '23,	843	48½
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1818, '21, '22, and '23,	225	29½
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822 and '23,	268	66½
From William Woods, Esq. a former treasurer,	343	44
Ditto from David M'Kelvy, on account of house rent,	16	44½
Ditto from Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Vail and Mrs. Foulk, on account of house rent,	31	00
Ditto from William Robinson, on account of judgment against John Wilkins' executors,	15	75
Ditto from J. M'Donald, Esq. for balance of judgment against Steele, Pride & Robinson, assigned to him,	293	50
Ditto for taxes on unseated lands	2568	46
Ditto from William Woods, Esq. W. Boniface's tax, for 1822,	28	67
Ditto from H. P. Dorsey, redemption money on lot No. 153, in Cunningham's district of depreciation land,		12½
Ditto for costs on indictments,	7	51
Ditto for premium on $200,	20	50
Ditto from George Cochran, Esq. for fuel,	4	00
Amount overpaid by John M. Snowden, Esq. late treasurer,	6	00
	6	40
	$16,889	83½

Expenditures.

	Dolls.	Cts
PAID Grand and traverse jurors for county and city courts,	3134	59½
Expenses of holding general elections,	256	50
County Commissioners, for their services, viz.		
John Scull, late com. from 31st Dec. 1822, to 18th Oct. 1823,	298	50
William Woods, present com. from 31st Dec. 1822 to 27th Dec 1823,	345	00
John Wilson, present com. from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec. 1823	54	00
David Coon, present com. from 20th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1823,	32	50
Commissioners' clerk for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1823,	450	00
Clerk of quarter sessions for his fees,	136	83½
Clerk of the mayor's court for his fees,	80	30½
For contingent expenses,	36	65½
Attorney general's fees,	196	50
For fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	154	32
For stationary for commissioners' office, &c.	42	50
Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	320	33½
Assessors for their services,	738	50
Justices and aldermen for their fees in criminal cases,	188	44½
Constables for their services attending courts,	190	12½
Expenses of teaching poor children,	1049	80½
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	182	20½
For building public bridges.	1100	00
Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitions,	121	65½
For taxes and costs refunded,	163	47½
For road taxes on unseated lands,	12	80
For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	743	06
For printing for commissioners, &c.	98	62½
County auditors for settling accounts for 1822,	72	00
R. Biddle, Esq counsel for commissioners, 1 year's salary,	50	00
J. S. Craft, Esq. att'y for com'rs. vs. R. Graham and sureties,	40	00
John Young, crier of supreme court,	25	87½
John Christy, for ringing bell and attending on courts,	101	18½
John Young, crier of county courts,	100	12
William Lecky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	966	47
For smith work for jail, &c	44	00
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	502	99
For damages on account of public roads running thro' improved lands,	115	00
S. R. Holmes, for his services as physician at the jail,	34	16
Aldermen for their services attending mayor's court,	39	60
J. M. Snowden, Esq. for his services as county treasurer one year and nine days,	256	50
For apprehending Samuel Willey, a horse thief,	38	00
For repairs to the jail, court house, &c.	471	68½
Expenses of dividing Ohio township,	33	00
Amount appropriated by law for the use of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, for 1822 and 1823,	300	00
Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	260	07
Prothonotary's fees,	14	25
Counterfeit money in hands of the late treasurer destroyed,	5	00
Uncurrent money in treasury, including turnpike certificate,	146	00
Two checks on the Bank of Pittsburgh,	1712	31
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December 1823	1434	37
	$16,889	83½

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships, for the year 1823.

	Dolls.	Cts
City of Pittsburgh,	4905	70
Pitt township,	883	54
Wilkins township,	582	60
Plum township,	614	87
Versailles township,	386	25
Elizabeth township,	972	91
Mifflin township,	1131	22
St. Clair township,	1575	55
Robinson township,	537	33
Fayette township,	857	26
Findlay township,	343	13
Moon township,	291	36
Ohio township,	405	17
Ross township,	723	09
Pine township,	249	52
Deer township,	329	29
Indiana township,	327	33
	$15,096	22
Add Prothonotary's fees for entering balances,	6	00
	$15,102	22

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for the year 1823.

	Amount paid		Amt. due.	
City of Pittsburgh, William Stewart, collector,	4577	97½	328	09¾
Pitt township, George Ferre, ditto,	397	69	486	22½
Wilkins township, Dougall M'Farland, ditto,	321	49	261	48½
Plum township, Adam M'Clintock ditto,	238	80	376	44½
Versailles township, William Curry ditto,	203	50	183	12½
Elizabeth township, Thomas Warren ditto,	164	00	809	28½
Mifflin township, William Wilson, ditto,	678	92	452	67½
St. Clair township, Robert Snodgrass, ditto,	714	81	861	11½
Robinson township, Joseph M'Curdy, ditto,	10	00	527	80½
Fayette township, John Taylor, ditto,	173	80	663	83½
Findlay township, James Thornburgh, Esq. ditto,	89	00	254	50½
Moon township, George Morrison, ditto,	240	01½	51	72
Ohio township, John Clark ditto,	351	28	54	26½
Ross township, John Sample, ditto,	611	06½	112	40
Pine township, William Nelson, ditto,	249	52		
Deer township, Daniel Howe, sen. ditto	122	56¼	207	09½
Indiana township Matthew Crawford, ditto,	262	82	64	88½
Amount paid, including commission for the city and Pine township,	9407	25½	5694	96½
Amount due, including commission and lost taxes,	5694	96½		
TOTAL,	$15,102	22		

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1823, as above stated,			5694	96½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth tp. for 1818,			24	46½
Robert Campbell,	Ross,	1818,	7	50
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	59	96
William Carrel,	Mifflin,	1819,	7	63
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	86	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	91	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	169	26½
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	68	11¼
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	76	86¼
Hugh Davis,	Ross,	1821,	44	27
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	68	68¼
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	856	98
Larkin Stinchecomb,	Versailles,	1822,	55	97¼
Henry Snively,	Pitt,	1822,	89	84½
Carried forward,			$8045	37
Brought Forward,			8045	37
By C. Edmonson, collector of	Elizabeth tp. for	1822,	20	30½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	439	37½
John Henry,	St. Clair,	1822,	243	62½
Samuel Scott,	Robinson,	1822,	152	59½
Charles Jones,	Ohio,	1822,	81	04½
Casper Reel,	Ross,	1822,	266	22½
Robert Porter, Esq.	Deer,	1822,	37	85
John Pillars,	Indiana,	1822,	69	49¾
Total amount due by collectors as above stated,			9355	88¾
Balance due from the estate of John Wilkins a former treasurer, besides interest,			2159	75½
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former treasurer, besides interest,			3911	88¾
Total amount due, including lost taxes, and commissions for collecting,			15,427	33½

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1824.

JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
DAVID COON,
Commissioners of Allegheny County.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

The Firm of F. Lorenz & Co.

IS dissolved this day by mutual consent—10th February, 1824. All having accounts against said Firm, are requested to call upon F. Lorenz.

Saml. K. Page,
F Lorenz

☞ The GLASS MANUFACTURE will be continued by F. Lorenz. Feb. 13—3t*

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

A SERVANT BOY

For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 16.—tf.

Political.

THE CAUCUS.

From the Washington Gazette

Nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

At 7 o'clock, P. M. this day according to previous notice, 66 Republican Members of Congress assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Ruggles of Ohio, was appointed Chairman; and Mr. Collins, of New York, Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman having stated the object for which the members had been called together, Mr. Dickerson rose and moved to proceed to ballot for candidates for the office in question.

Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania, proposed a preamble and resolutions, for a postponement of a nomination until the 20th of March when a more full assemblage of members might be expected.

Mr. Van Buren opposed postponement, on the ground, generally, that it would be impossible to fix on any time that would be perfectly covenient and agreeable for all to attend. The People were anxiously waiting for a nomination, and he felt confident that a large portion of the Republicans of the Union were decidedly in favor of this mode of nomination, and that it was quite time that it should be made.

The question was then put on Mr. Markley's preamble and resolutions, negatived.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, that the Republican members of Congress should be called up by states—it was agreed to.

The chairman then proceeded to a call, when it appeared that the following members were present, with the exception of two, who appeared by proxy.

From *Maine.*—Messrs. Chandler and Holmes.

Connecticut.—Messrs. Lanman, Barber, and Stoddard.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Samuel Eddy.

New York.—Messrs. Vanburen, Cambreleng, Clark, Collins, Day, Dwinell, Eaton, Foot, Frost, Herkimer, Hogeboom, Jenkins, Litchfield, Richards, Tyson, and Ten Eyck.

New Jersey—Mr. Mahlon Dickerson.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Lowrie, Forward, and Markley.

Maryland—Messrs. Smith, Lloyd and Hayward.

Virginia.—Messrs. James Barbour, Alexander, Archer, Ball, P. P. Barbour, Bassett, Floyd, M'Coy, Rivers, Arthur Smith, William Smith, Alexander Smyth, Andrew Stevenson, Tucker, and Williams.

North Carolina.—Messrs. Burton, W. N. Edwards, Hall Hooks, Long, Saunders, Spaight and Williams.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Gist and John Wilson.

Georgia—Messrs. Eliot, Ware, Abbot, Cary, Cobb, Cuthbert, Forsyth, Tatnall and Thompson.

Ohio—Mr. Ruggles.

Indiana.—Mr. Noble.

Illinois—Mr. Thomas.

In all 68. Messrs Ball and Tatnall, being confined by indisposition, voted by proxy.

Upon balloting for a candidate for the Presidency, it appeared that there were for

William H. Crawford	64
John Q. Adams	2
Nathaniel Macon	1
Andrew Jackson	1
	68.

Previously to proceeding to a ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Van Buren rose, and stated that the Vice President had declined a re election; and spoke of Mr. Tompkins in a very complimentary manner.

A ballot was then gone into for a Candidate for the Vice Presidency, when the votes were for

Albert Gallatin	57
John Q. Adams	1
Erastus Root	1
Samuel Smith	1
William Eustis	1
Walter Lowrie	1
John Tod	1
Rufus King	1
Richard Rush	1
Total	66

Mr. Clark, of N. Y. offered resolutions, that William H. Crawford of Georgia be recommended to the citizens of the United States for the office of President, and Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania, for that of Vice President of the same; and declaring that the members of Congress who made these nominations, had acted only in their individual capacities.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, then moved that the proceedings of the meeting should be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the newspapers, accompanied with an address to the people of the United States, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, proposed that the persons designated should be notified of their nominations, respectively: and requested to state whether they accept thereof.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, the meeting about 9 o'clock, adjourned.

The meeting was held with open doors, and the galleries were crowded. There were perhaps, upwards of a thousand spectators present.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.
Jan. 16.—3&eo5

TO BE RENTED,

THAT COMMODIOUS

Three Story Brick House,

Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For particulars apply to

Chas L. Volz,
Wood Street

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

One Case Leghorn Bonnets,

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1824.

In consequence of the recent change in the time of the mail's arrival, the following letter from our very attentive and friendly Harrisburgh correspondent, came too late for last week's Gazette.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Feb.* 16, 1824.

"On Wednesday last the bill for rechartering 21 of the banks of 1814, came upon the carpet in the House of Representatives. It is considered that the banks would have hard times of it under the provisions of this bill, and that the intention of it was to prevent their going on with their operations. Indeed the hostility of the chairman of the committee, that reported the bill, to the country banks, is palpable, and why he should have been made the chairman of so important a committee, when it was known that he was hostile to its object, is one among many of the curious occurrences of the day.* Thus far in the game, the friends of the banks have been engaged in endeavoring to get rid of the obnoxious provisions of this novel bill, and but slow progress has of course been made. Three days of the last week were taken up with it, and as yet the 5th article of association has not been disposed of. Rumor says, that after a few days more of unprofitable debate, some member will move to postpone this bill, and to introduce another on the same subject, containing one or two sections, and continuing the 21 banks under the act of 1814, with some slight modifications.

"There is considerable warmth upon the Presidential topic. Gen. Jackson's popularity is annoying in the extreme to the intriguants. From accounts received through various channels it would seem that he is decidedly the favorite of the democratic party; and a majority of the delegates at the Harrisburgh Convention, on the 4th of March, chosen by that party, will be in his favor. The fun of it is, the friends of the caucus system, who have vehemently abused Jackson and his supporters, because they would not walk on a line marked out by a few interested leaders, now are vociferous in his favor—while the choice of delegates is going on. They want to be delegates, in order to make a good bargain with some of the other candidates, and so give Old Hickory the slip. But his friends are too wide awake to be thus imposed upon."

[*It is certainly strange that a Director of the United States' Bank should be chosen chairman of this committee.—Ed.]

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Feb. 16

THE BANKS.

The bill, An act to re-charter certain banks, was considered in committee of the whole Mr. Hunt in the chair, on Wednesday, February 11.

Several immaterial amendments were proposed to the 1st and second sections. When Art. 2 of Sec. 3 was under consideration,

Mr. Mahany moved to strike therefrom the provision.

"No person shall be eligible as a director for more than three years out of four, and not more than three fourths of the directors shall be eligible to be re-elected for the succeeding year, except the President, for the time being who shall always be eligible."

The debate on this motion consumed the balance of the day.

On Thursday, the question was taken on Mr. Mahany's motion, and determined in the negative.

Mr. Reynolds moved to exclude from the operation of this provision, all except the Pittsburgh, Greensburgh, Brownsville, and Chambersburgh banks.

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Gardner, said a few words in favor of this motion, and Mess'rs. Wise and R. Smith against it; when Mr. Reynolds withdrew it.

Mr. Read then moved to except from the restrictions of the rotatory clause, the Commercial bank, Schuylkill bank, Mechanic's bank, and bank of Germantown.

On this motion, the principle and the policy of compulsatory rotation in the direction of Banks were fully discussed.

Messrs. Read, Lehman, Holgate, Sutherland and Roberts, in reference to the Banks proposed to be relieved from the restriction, stated the difficulty that already existed, of obtaining competent directors where there were so many Banks as in Philadelphia. This difficulty would be increased were they obliged to elect four new directors every year.——Substantial men would not go into the direction on these terms: and they would be virtually evaded by the election of men of straw—inefficient persons, who would not attend or if they did, would take no part in the proceedings of the Board. It was unfair, when the Banks of Pennsylvania, North American Philadelphia and the Northern Liberties were unrestricted, that a restriction of this kind should be imposed upon other Banks in the same city.

Against the restriction in general, it was urged, that stockholders were the best judges of the propriety of changing the directors of Banks. None of the defalcations of bank officers had been detected by directors: and where such defalcations had occurred, it was not the holders of notes, but the stockholders who had suffered. The best guard against misconduct on the part of the banks, and the officers in the direction of them, was the short limit of their charters. These would expire in ten years, and if the banks should not be well conducted, it would be certain a renewal of their charters could not be obtained. The rotatory principle had been introduced into the act of incorporating the bank of the United States, and experience had proved that it was prejudicial. It was introduced by the enemies of that bank, and when the officer (Mr. Cheeves,) under whom its credit had been restored, took charge of it he called a meeting of the stockholders, who petitioned congress to repeal the rotatory provision. The same interest however, that effected its introduction, was still able to prevent the repeal.

Mr. Todd suggested to the friends of the banks the impolicy of wasting their strength upon amendments to this part of the bill, when their whole force would be required to get it through. The sense of the House had been taken, and the decision was in favor of this principle of rotation.

Mr. Stevenson argued that the principle of rotation ought not to be conceded to the banks. The public had as great a stake in the security of the banks as the stockholders: those residing remote as those contiguous to them. No distinction should be made between the city and country banks in respect to the operation of this principle. It had been argued, that to the enemies of the U. S. Bank its introduction into the act incorporating that bank was owing. This was nothing against it: for had the framing of the act been left to its friends neither would the million and a half bonus to the government, nor the limitation of the charter, have been introduced. Succeeding congresses sanctioned the wisdom of the provision, when the directors petitioned for its repeal. Let it be recollected that it was the directors who were in, and who wished to continue in, that had prayed for its repeal; for nothing prevented their being perpetuated in the direction but this provision. The directors could always defeat the wishes of the stockholders, when a change was attempted; the combined efforts of the one, would always succeed against the distracted exertions of the other. The insertion of this principle in the bill, could, therefore, alone secure rotation in the direction, and a safe administration of the affairs of the bank. Without it, large issues would be made to gain friends with a view to re-election. The interests of the holders of notes would be put at hazard by these issues. But when the act required rotation, the new directors would scrutinize the affairs of the institution, and the conduct of those who preceded them in its direction; and it was not probable that the issuing power would be abused. This was the vivifying principle that preserved the existence of the Bank of the United States. It was in accordance with the principles of the government, and ought to be retained.

The idea was held out, that there was great mystery in conducting the affairs of a Bank, and that none but the initiated were competent to it. He was for affording the opportunity of initiation to more than twelve stockholders; for instructing three or four every year, by putting them into the direction, and letting them into the secrets of the Banking-room. It would be found that the business was not so intricate, and that others than those who had been long in the direction were competent.

On Friday morning the question was taken on Mr. Reed's motion, and determined in the negative.

The 5th article was amended, by allowing the Cashier of a Bank to carry on the business of Notary Public, treasurer of an incorporated company, scrivener or conveyancer; and also, allowing him to borrow money of, and keep a private account with the Bank of which he is Cashier. Before a decision was had upon this article, as amended, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From the same, February 19.

Banks.—The general bank bill was again considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Hunt in the chair—Monday, February 16. The 5th article of §3 was again before the committee.

Mr Knight moved to amend the article in the clause prohibiting the cashier from carrying on any other business, except notary public, &c. by inserting "without the consent of the board of directors at the first meeting after their election." Mr Stevenson opposed this as destructive of the object of the restriction, which was to put it out of the power of the cashier, absolutely, to engage in any business except that allowed in the article. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Ogle then moved to postpone the question on the 5th article, for the purpose of reconsidering the 1st section, so that a motion might be made to postpone the question on that section for the purpose of introducing a section rechartering the banks named in the bill, under the terms of the act of 1814. Mr. O said if they intended to do any thing, it ought to be done promptly, and upon such terms as that the banks might be of some advantage to the stockholders and the public.

Mr. Roberts read a section which he proposed to offer, in case the motion prevailed: and entered into an argument of considerable range in favor of it. The provisions of the bill introduced by the committee would render the institutions useless. The project of the bill of 1814 was an extensive one—it was a bold experiment. The evils and abuses under it had been corrected, as they were developed, by supplements. In the present bill, however, provisions had been introduced that were novel and speculative. He instanced the unequal operation of Art. 7, which prevented directors and officers being debtors, to the amount of one-ninth of the capital stock either as drawers or endorsers; when some banks had a capital of one million, and others of not more than 60,000 dollars. The 18th and 19th articles, that compelled the banks when unable to redeem their notes, to pay 12 per cent interest, would place the country banks—and especially those in the western part of the state, at the mercy of stockbrokers. The banks could not go on three months. He was for retaining the provision, that required the banks to loan to the state at 5 per cent. It would be particularly advantageous to the State as a mean of extinguishing the 6 per cent debt, and of creating one of 5 per cent.

Mr. Sterigere moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the motion and bill: it would then be before them on a second reading, a direct vote could be taken on the principle, and they would know who were the friends and who the enemies of the banks.

Messrs. Baker and Ogle said a few words in favor of the motion: Messrs. Roberts and R. Smith against it. The motion to discharge the committee was not agreed to.

Mr. Stevenson opposed Mr. Ogle's motion. It would throw it upon the members to vote upon a bill without being acquainted with its provisions. The bill as reported by the committee had been [illegible] a considerable [illegible] time [illegible] had been [illegible] and this motion would put it aside to introduce another that they had barely heard read. The provisions of the bill, reported by the committee, had been pronounced novel. The circumstances of the times, Mr. S. said, had materially changed since 1814. The experience under that banking system had brought evils into view, which it was the object of this bill to correct.— The novelties pointed out by Mr. Roberts, would be found in the acts incorporating the Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Philadelphia Bank, except in the rotatory principle, and the interest paid to the state. If any imperfections were in the bill, they might be explained or amended. He protested against setting aside a bill that had been carefully matured by a large committee, for the purpose of introducing one with whose provisions the member who had read it was alone acquainted. As regarded the injurious effects of this bill upon the banks, he said that since the publication of this bill in the newspapers, the stock of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia had rose 3 per cent.

Mr. Eldred observed, that as much stress had been laid upon the report of the committee, he would state that 6 of the 13 members composing the committee were opposed to the report. The people had not asked for alterations in the act of 1814, as they would have done had impositions been practised under it. He was for passing a bill in such shape as would meet the public expectations and the public wants. Mr. Eldred urged various objections to the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. Clarke spoke in opposition to the motion, and to the re-chartering of the banks on any terms.

Mr. Ogle supported the motion. He was for travelling on the old road, as better than the new path prepared by the committee, on which they might get bewildered and lose themselves. The officers of the banks were now conversant with the laws upon the subject, and it would take them some time to understand this new one. In regard to the rotatory principle, Mr. O. said, the stockholders—the men who had money in them—were the best judges of their interest in the choice of directors.

Mr. Cassat also supported the motion at considerable length, in the course of which he alluded to the interest the chairman of the committee had in the United States' Bank, as having influenced him in the introduction of a bill that must be destructive of the State Banks.

Mr. Stevenson, in reply, stated, that he was a stockholder in the United States' Bank, but a stockholder to a greater amount in one of the banks contained in this bill.

After remarks from other gentlemen, the motion to postpone was agreed to: the 1st section was reconsidered, and Mr. Roberts offered his section, reviving the act of 1814 and its supplements, in relation to these banks: when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday the bank bill was again considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Hunt in the chair.

Mr. R. Smith moved to strike out that part of the 1st section which obliges the banks to loan to the state, one-tenth part of their capital stock at 5 per cent, and spoke in its support.

Messrs. Todd, Lehman, Roberts and Gardner opposed it.

The amendment of Mr. R. Smith was not agreed to.

Mr. Cummings then moved a proviso, containing the rotatory principle in the election of directors: which was not agreed to.

A motion to strike out the *date of* a supplement to the act of 1814, proposed by Mr. Sterigere, excited an earnest debate—and it was negatived. The words "and further," were struck out of the 1st section: when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Stevenson moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bank bill, and to recommit the same to the committee on banks, with instructions to report a bill this afternoon conforming to the views of the House, &c. The reason assigned for this motion was, that the sense of the House had been ascertained on this subject, and there would be a saving of time in leaving it to the committee to shape it in conformity to that sense.

Messrs. Stevenson, Holgate, Todd and Ogle supported the motion.

Messrs. Baker, Gardner, Cassat and Sutherland opposed it, on the ground, that when the committee should report a bill, they would be just where they started, a few days ago.

Mr. Reynolds moved an amendment, so as to instruct the committee to bring in a bill conforming as nearly as possible to the act of 1814 and its supplements. Mr. R. however, expressed himself to be opposed to committing the bill.

A motion for the indefinite postponement of the question before the House was negatived, and Mr. Stevenson's motion, amended at the instance of Mr. Reynolds, was agreed to.

Foreign.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Feb. 14. By the Packet ship Leeds, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 3d Jan'y.

Spain. It is stated that the people of Grenada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 Constitutionalists. Trials of Constitutionalists go on without mitigation of severity; and 12,000 prisoners of war are still held in the depots of France.

France. An important change has been made in the French Chambers. One-fifth of the deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The Chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for *seven* years, for the whole number of deputies.

South-America. The French papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South-America. The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are arming in the port of Cadiz; that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that with this maritime succor, the "Viceroyalty" of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces of Terra Firma, (Colombia) which now desolates that beautiful region. The Pilote, a Paris paper, announces, on the authority of a letter from Toulon, dated Dec. 9th, that six frigates and eight sloops of war were fitting for sea in that port, whose destination was said to be Brazil and the South sea.

England. Mina had arrived in England. The papers state that this heroic man has, by his conduct since his arrival in England, added new laurels to his brow. His [illegible] in the midst of a general manifestation of esteem, on his entry into London, is worthy of the better days of Roman patriotism and devotion. He emphatically says, "These testimonies of kindness tear my soul. I am received as a conqueror; I am dragged to spectacles; festivals are offered to me, while I only desire, as it is my duty, to deplore in mourning and solitude the misfortunes and slavery of my country." To an invitation to a public dinner he replied,—"I am in ill health, an unfit guest for a rich repast: I am unhappy: I have left behind me an oppressed country; a wife and parents, a brother and friends, are still there. These are no subjects for mirth and feasting."— The Spanish Committee have addressed a letter to Mina, with a tender of five hundred pounds, for his own immediate use. The general, since his arrival in England, has addressed a letter to Mr. Canning, characterized by great elevation of sentiment, in which he alludes, in a most affecting manner, to the fate of his unfortunate country. The Right Honorable Secretary, it is said, was so pleased with this epistle, that he has shown it in most of the diplomatic circles, and especially to Count Lieven.

President's Message. The Liverpool Advertiser, of January 3, in speaking of President Monroe's late Message, says:—

"By one short passage in it, is set at rest, we dare presume, whatever may have been in agitation by the continental allies, in reference to the late Spanish possessions in America. There will be no attempt made, it may be confidently affirmed, to interfere with the present condition of those countries, when it is known that such interference would be viewed by the United States as a just cause of war, on her part, with any power attempting such interference.

"In regard of the power, prosperity, and resources of the nation herself also, the language of the speech, is very interesting. Her revenue, it is affirmed, will, on the first of this year, exceed her expenditure, by no less than nine millions of dollars. Her population is estimated at ten millions, and every branch of industry, every source of revenue, wealth and power, is flourishing.

"On subjects of common interest to all nations, the government of the United States is enabled to stand forward to suggest and promote what is beneficial, and to crush what is injurious. In the speech is developed a new idea in respect of maritime war, which, if adopted on this suggestion by other powers, will greatly tend to lessen the evils of national contention. It is proposed to do away altogether with the system of privateering in so far as it is countenanced by governments.

"It is also suggested, as a means of effectually suppressing the slave trade, that vessels, found by the ships of any nation to be engaged in this traffic, shall be treated on the same footing with vessels caught in piracy.

"While in her power and resources, as they are illustrated in this speech, the nation of the United States exhibits the vigor of ripe years, she, in these sentiments of active humanity, seems, to our thought, to preserve the fresh feeling of youth, and not to be wholly engrossed, as older states are, in the pursuit or support of purely selfish interests. And we have thus a pleasure in contemplating her less as that metaphysical insentient thing, a state, than as an actual human and feeling being."

On the 14th of November, a terrible hurricane was experienced at Messina, accompanied with thunder, lightning and an earthquake. Upwards of one hundred persons were the victims of this event.— Some of the inhabitants even had difficulty to extricate themselves from danger by breaking through the roofs, or through the floors of the higher apartments. Such is the quantity of sand and other materials which the waters have brought into some of the principal streets, that they resemble country roads, since they are covered to the height of five feet or more.

New-York, Feb. 16.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday the Packet-Ship John Wells, Captain Allen, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of January. The most interesting event we find in those papers is the confirmation of the destruction of a part of the Turkish fleet.

South America. A Madrid paper of the 20th of December, says that the government being obliged to give its whole attention to the affairs of the Peninsula, seems to relax in its preparations against the independents of the colonies.

The Paris Constitutionel, of January 3, in alluding to South-America, remarks:— "The report has been for some days current, and seems to assume a certain consistence, that a congress is to be held at Paris, to discuss the affairs of South-America. It is said that France and Spain are well disposed to recognize the independence of the New Republic, in consideration of a sum of money of a pretty large amount to be paid to Spain, to dispense with the necessity of King Ferdinand's raising a loan, and to enable him to indemnify France for a certain part of the expenses of his deliverance. It is believed that the States of South-America will accept the propositions; but are these the only conditions sought to be imposed upon them?"

A Nuremburg paper states, that Sir C. Bagot, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, has addressed a note to Count Nesselrode, demanding explanations of the policy which Russia intended to adopt respecting South-America.

Cheering news from Greece. The London Morning Herald of January 6, states, that the doubts that had been thrown upon the naval advantages obtained by the Greeks over the Turks are removed by the late arrivals. The Turkish fleet is said to have been obliged to lay up at Constantinople for repairs. A letter from the Greek Admiral, dated on board his ship the Miauly, on the 1st of October, confirms the defeat of the Turkish fleet in the last week of September, which the Greeks had found an opportunity to attack in separte divisions with their fire-ships. The Naval Power of the Capitan Pacha is thus accounted for—11 Turkish ships were destroyed, 1 frigate of [illegible] guns was captured, 15 were at that period blockaded in the Gulph of Volo, and the remainder had fled in great confusion for the Dardanelles, where they are known to have arrived.— Letters dated on the [illegible] Dec. were received in London from Odessa, by which information from Constantinople to the 1st has been communicated. The Captain Pacha had arrived in the Dardanelles with a part of his fleet, *the remainder of which is accounted for above*, and he had been ordered to appear at Constantinople, and to give an account to the government of the great advantages which the sublime Empire had reaped from the exercise of his naval talents during his summer's cruise. If, says the Morning Herald, the Czar of Muscovy be restrained by England and France from interfering with the Empire of his good brother, the Grand Seignor, the Ottoman Power will soon disappear in Europe, and the standard of the Cross, will, before a distant period, float in that Christian country, which is at present polluted by the presence of the Crescent.

The Morning Herald states, that the Turks had been obliged to raise the siege of Missolunghi—an event, which, if true, would be likely, by inducing Arcania and Albania to decide in favor of the Greeks, to have a strong influence on the issue of the war. The financial distress of the Turks is said to be extreme—and they had been obliged to adulterate the currency.— An extraordinary Divan had been held, and the result is stated to have been a determination to propose an amnesty to the Greeks, and to offer to place them under governors of their own, like Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is again stated that Corinth is in the power of the Greeks.

MAYOR'3 COURT,

February Term, 1824.

THE court order that a certified copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury relative to the '*Tread Mill*, be made out and presented to the clerk to the commissioners of the county, and to the select and common councils of the city, and that the same be published in the newspapers of the city.

ATTEST—S. ENGLES, CLERK.

The Grand Jury, empannelled at February term of the Mayor's Court of the city of Pittsburgh taking into consideration the increase of vagrants and petty offenders, committed to the County Jail,

Respectfully do present,

That owing to the smallness of the prison it is rendered impossible to inflict on criminals the necessary and salutary punishment of confinement to hard labor. In the present state of the jail, and under existing circumstances, the situation of the prisoners, after conviction, is precisely the same as it is before trial; thereby making no distinction between persons merely accused, and who are not the object of punishment, and those who are actually deserving of salutary punishment, as the means necessary to produce reformation. Such a state of things the Grand Jury consider as decidedly at variance with the first principles of moral justice. Mere confinement in the Jail as at present regulated, is by a large majority of the culprits, not considered in the light of a punishment—and, during the inclement season of the year, it is often by those who are lost to a proper regard for character and reputation, courted rather than shunned. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Grand Jury do on their oaths present, as a public grievance the want of some proper regulation, by which the petty offenders convicted in the mayor's court, may be kept at hard labor during the period of their confinement, in conformity with the mild and salutary regulations of the existing laws of the state. Taking a brief view o the subject, the Grand Jury are induced to recommend the adoption of the *Tread Mill*, as a species of punishment which, under suitable regulations, they conceive, might be properly introduced into the county prison, and be made the means of prevention as well as the punishment, of crime. It has been found useful in other places, and will have, no doubt, a salutary effect in lessening the number of criminals. Although the first cost of such a machine may, in the first instance, appear considerable, yet the subsequent advantage from its adoption, in point of economy, is by no means inconsiderable, and will be derived in such a manner as cannot fail to prove satisfactory to those who have the important charge, and responsible control of the jail, from the diminution of the persons committed. The saving of the county, (in consequence of the reduction in the number of criminals) in the public charge for their apprehension, committal, conviction, and maintenance, cannot fail of being very considerable. So far as the Grand Jury have been able to collect information on the subject, they rest satisfied that its adoption in this county, will be of vast public benefit.—they would therefore recommend the plan to the consideration of the county commissioners, and others interested in the management of the prison discipline of the county, and request that the court will take the proper measures to have this presentment officially laid before them.

Signed, *John Caldwell*, Foreman, *W. S. Pendleton, James Irwin, Jr. James Morford, Abraham Long, Algernon S. Cheetham, Saml. Nichol, Wm. Leonard, James Fortune, A. Alexander, Webb Closey, David Fitzsimmons, John Lutsk. Thos. Perkins, Samuel Davis, Henry Beares, James M'Cay, John Johnston.*

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1824.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.

(L. S.) I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the record. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1824.

S. ENGLES, *Clk. M. C.*

Wants a Situation.

A PERSON well acquainted with Mercantile business, and who has respectable connexions in the city, wishes a situation as Assistant in a Store or Commission Ware-house. Having resided here for many years, has a general knowledge of town and country and its inhabitants. A line left at this office will be attended to, directed to J. D.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1824.—3t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1824.

In consequence of the recent change in the time of the mail's arrival, the following letter from our very attentive and friendly Harrisburgh correspondent, came too late for last week's Gazette.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Feb* 16, 1824.

"On Wednesday last the bill for rechartering 21 of the banks of 1814, came upon the carpet in the House of Representatives. It is considered that the banks would have hard times of it under the provisions of this bill, and that the intention of it was to prevent their going on with their operations. Indeed the hostility of the chairman of the committee, that reported the bill, to the country banks, is palpable, and why he should have been made the chairman of so important a committee, when it was known that he was hostile to its object, is one among many of the curious occurrences of the day.* Thus far in the game, the friends of the banks have been engaged in endeavoring to get rid of the obnoxious provisions of this novel bill, and but slow progress has of course been made. Three days of the last week were taken up with it, and as yet the 5th article of association has not been disposed of. Rumor says, that after a few days more of unprofitable debate, some member will move to postpone this bill, and to introduce another on the same subject, containing one or two sections, and continuing the 21 banks under the act of 1814, with some slight modifications.

"There is considerable warmth upon the Presidential topic. Gen. Jackson's popularity is annoying in the extreme to the intriguants. From accounts received through various channels it would seem that he is decidedly the favorite of the democratic party; and a majority of the delegates at the Harrisburgh Convention, on the 4th of March, chosen by that party, will be in his favor. The fun of it is, the friends of the caucus system, who have vehemently abused Jackson and his supporters, because they would not walk on a line marked out by a few interested leaders, now are vociferous in his favor—while the choice of delegates is going on. They want to be delegates, in order to make a good bargain with some of the other candidates, and so give Old Hickory the slip. But his friends are too wide awake to be thus imposed upon."

[**It is certainly strange that a Director of the United States' Bank should be chosen chairman of this committee.*—Ed]

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Feb. 16

THE BANKS.

The bill, An act to re-charter certain banks, was considered in committee of the whole Mr. Hunt in the chair, on Wednesday, February 11.

Several immaterial amendments were proposed to the 1st and second sections. When Art. 2 of Sec. 3 was under consideration,

Mr. Mahany moved to strike therefrom the provision.

"No person shall be eligible as a director for more than three years out of four, and not more than three fourths of the directors shall be eligible to be re-elected for the succeeding year, except the President, for the time being who shall always be eligible."

The debate on this motion consumed the balance of the day.

On Thursday, the question was taken on Mr. Mahany's motion, and determined in the negative.

Mr. Reynolds moved to exclude from the operation of this provision, all except the Pittsburgh, Greensburgh, Brownsville, and Chambersburgh banks.

Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Gardner, said a few words in favor of this motion, and Mess'rs. Wise and R. Smith against it; when Mr. Reynolds withdrew it.

Mr. Read then moved to except from the restrictions of the rotatory clause, the Commercial bank, Schuylkill bank, Mechanic's bank, and bank of Germantown.

On this motion, the principle and the policy of compulsatory rotation in the direction of Banks were fully discussed.

Messrs. Read, Lehman, Holgate, Sutherland and Roberts, in reference to the Banks proposed to be relieved from the restriction, stated the difficulty that already existed, of obtaining competent directors where there were so many Banks as in Philadelphia. This difficulty would be increased were they obliged to elect four new directors every year.——Substantial men would not go into the direction on these terms: and they would be virtually evaded by the election of men of straw—inefficient persons, who would not attend or if they did, would take no part in the proceedings of the Board. It was unfair, when the Banks of Pennsylvania, North American Philadelphia and the Northern Liberties were unrestricted, that a restriction of this kind should be imposed upon other Banks in the same city.

Against the restriction in general, it was urged, that stockholders were the best judges of the propriety of changing the directors of Banks. None of the defalcations of bank officers had been detected by directors: and where such defalcations had occurred, it was not the holders of notes, but the stockholders who had suffered. The best guard against misconduct on the part of the banks, and the officers in the direction of them, was the short limit of their charters. These would expire in ten years, and if the banks should not be well conducted, it would be certain a renewal of their charters could not be obtained. The rotatory principle had been introduced into the act of incorporating the bank of the United States, and experience had proved that it was prejudicial. It was introduced by the enemies of that bank, and when the officer (Mr. Cheeves,) under whom its credit had been restored, took charge of it he called a meeting of the stockholders, who petitioned congress to repeal the rotatory provision. The same interest however, that effected its introduction, was still able to prevent the repeal.

Mr. Todd suggested to the friends of the banks the impolicy of wasting their strength upon amendments to this part of the bill, when their whole force would be required to get it through. The sense of the House had been taken, and the decision was in favor of this principle of rotation.

Mr. Stevenson argued that the principle of rotation ought not to be conceded to the banks. The public had as great a stake in the security of the banks as the stockholders: those residing remote as those contiguous to them. No distinction should be made between the city and country banks in respect to the operation of this principle. It had been argued, that to the enemies of the U. S. Bank its introduction into the act incorporating that bank was owing. This was nothing against it: for had the framing of the act been left to its friends neither would the million and a half bonus to the government, nor the limitation of the charter, have been introduced. Succeeding congresses sanctioned the wisdom of the provision, when the directors petitioned for its repeal. Let it be recollected that it was the directors who were in, and who wished to continue in, that had prayed for its repeal; for nothing prevented their being perpetuated in the direction but this provision. The directors could always defeat the wishes of the stockholders, when a change was attempted; the combined efforts of the one, would always succeed against the distracted exertions of the other. The insertion of this principle in the bill, could, therefore, alone secure rotation in the direction, and a safe administration of the affairs of the bank. Without it, large issues would be made to gain friends with a view to re-election. The interests of the holders of notes would be put at hazard by these issues. But when the act required rotation, the new directors would scrutinize the affairs of the institution, and the conduct of those who preceded them in its direction; and it was not probable that the issuing power would be abused. This was the vivifying principle that preserved the existence of the Bank of the United States. It was in accordance with the principles of the government, and ought to be retained.

The idea was held out, that there was great mystery in conducting the affairs of a Bank, and that none but the initiated were competent to it. He was for affording the opportunity of initiation to more than twelve stockholders; for instructing three or four every year, by putting them into the direction, and letting them into the secrets of the Banking-room. It would be found that the business was not so intricate, and that others than those who had been long in the direction were competent.

On Friday morning the question was taken on Mr. Reed's motion, and determined in the negative.

The 5th article was amended, by allowing the Cashier of a Bank to carry on the business of Notary Public, treasurer of an incorporated company, scrivener or conveyancer; and also, allowing him to borrow money of, and keep a private account with the Bank of which he is Cashier. Before a decision was had upon this article, as amended, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From the same, February 19.

Banks—The general bank bill was again considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Hunt in the chair—Monday, February 16. The 5th article of §3 was again before the committee.

Mr Knight moved to amend the article in the clause prohibiting the cashier from carrying on any other business, except notary public, &c. by inserting "without the consent of the board of directors at the first meeting after their election." Mr Stevenson opposed this as destructive of the object of the restriction, which was to put it out of the power of the cashier, absolutely, to engage in any business except that allowed in the article. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Ogle then moved to postpone the question on the 5th article, for the purpose of reconsidering the 1st section, so that a motion might be made to postpone the question on that section for the purpose of introducing a section rechartering the banks named in the bill, under the terms of the act of 1814. Mr. O said if they intended to do any thing, it ought to be done promptly, and upon such terms as that the banks might be of some advantage to the stockholders and the public.

Mr. Roberts read a section which he proposed to offer, in case the motion prevailed: and entered into an argument of considerable range in favor of it. The provisions of the bill introduced by the committee would render the institutions useless. The project of the bill of 1814 was an extensive one—it was a bold experiment. The evils and abuses under it had been corrected, as they were developed, by supplements. In the present bill, however, provisions had been introduced that were novel and speculative. He instanced the unequal operation of Art. 7, which prevented directors and officers being debtors, to the amount of one-ninth of the capital stock either as drawers or endorsers; when some banks had a capital of one million, and others of not more than 60,000 dollars. The 18th and 19th articles, that compelled the banks when unable to redeem their notes, to pay 12 per cent interest, would place the country banks—and especially those in the western part of the state, at the mercy of stockbrokers. The banks could not go on three months. He was for retaining the provision, that required the banks to loan to the state at 5 per cent. It would be particularly advantageous to the State as a mean of extinguishing the 6 per cent debt, and of creating one of 5 per cent.

Mr. Sterigere moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the motion and bill: it would then be before them on a second reading, a direct vote could be taken on the principle, and they would know who were the friends and who the enemies of the banks.

Messrs. Baker and Ogle said a few words in favor of the motion: Messrs. Roberts and R. Smith against it. The motion to discharge the committee was not agreed to.

Mr. Stevenson opposed Mr. Ogle's motion. It would throw it upon the members to vote upon a bill without being acquainted with its provisions. The bill as reported by the committee had been on their desks a considerable length of time: its details had been examined and discussed: and this motion would put it aside, to introduce another that they had barely heard read. The provisions of the bill, reported by the committee, had been pronounced novel. The circumstances of the times, Mr. S. said, had materially changed since 1814. The experience under that banking system had brought evils into view, which it was the object of this bill to correct.—The novelties pointed out by Mr. Roberts, would be found in the acts incorporating the Bank of the Northern Liberties, and the Philadelphia Bank, except in the rotatory principle, and the interest paid to the state. If any imperfections were in the bill, they might be explained or amended. He protested against setting aside a bill that had been carefully matured by a large committee, for the purpose of introducing one with whose provisions the member who had read it was alone acquainted. As regarded the injurious effects of this bill upon the banks, he said that since the publication of this bill in the newspapers, the stock of the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia had rose 8 per cent.

Mr. Eldred observed, that as much stress had been laid upon the report of the committee, he would state that 6 of the 13 members composing the committee were opposed to the report. The people had not asked for alterations in the act of 1814, as they would have done had impositions been practised under it. He was for passing a bill in such shape as would meet the public expectations and the public wants. Mr. Eldred urged various objections to the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. Clarke spoke in opposition to the motion, and to the re-chartering of the banks on any terms.

Mr. Ogle supported the motion. He was for travelling on the old road, as better than the new path prepared by the committee, on which they might get bewildered and lose themselves. The officers of the banks were now conversant with the laws upon the subject, and it would take them some time to understand this new one. In regard to the rotatory principle, Mr. O. said, the stockholders—the men who had money in them—were the best judges of their interest in the choice of directors.

Mr. Cassat also supported the motion at considerable length, in the course of which he alluded to the interest the chairman of the committee had in the United States' Bank, as having influenced him in the introduction of a bill that must be destructive of the State Banks.

Mr. Stevenson, in reply, stated, that he was a stockholder in the United States' Bank, but a stockholder to a greater amount in one of the banks contained in this bill.

After remarks from other gentlemen, the motion to postpone was agreed to: the 1st section was reconsidered, and Mr. Roberts offered his section, reviving the act of 1814 and its supplements, in relation to these banks: when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday the bank bill was again considered in committee of the whole, Mr. Hunt in the chair.

Mr. R. Smith moved to strike out that part of the 1st section which obliges the banks to loan to the state, one-tenth part of their capital stock at 5 per cent, and spoke in its support.

Messrs. Todd, Lehman, Roberts and Gardner opposed it.

The amendment of Mr. R. Smith was not agreed to.

Mr. Cummings then moved a proviso, containing the rotatory principle in the election of directors: which was not agreed to.

A motion to strike out the *date* of a supplement to the act of 1814, proposed by Mr. Sterigere, excited an earnest debate—and it was negatived. The words "and further," were struck out of the 1st section: when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Stevenson moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bank bill, and to recommit the same to the committee on banks, with instructions to report a bill this afternoon conforming to the views of the House, &c. The reason assigned for this motion was, that the sense of the House had been ascertained on this subject, and there would be a saving of time in leaving it to the committee to shape it in conformity to that sense.

Messrs. Stevenson, Holgate, Todd and Ogle supported the motion.

Messrs. Baker, Gardner, Cassat and Sutherland opposed it, on the ground, that when the committee should report a bill, they would be just where they started, a few days ago.

Mr. Reynolds moved an amendment, so as to instruct the committee to bring in a bill conforming as nearly as possible to the act of 1814 and its supplements. Mr. R. however, expressed himself to be opposed to committing the bill.

A motion for the indefinite postponement of the question before the House was negatived, and Mr. Stevenson's motion, amended at the instance of Mr. Reynolds, was agreed to.

Foreign.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Feb. 14. By the Packet ship Leeds, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 2d, and Liverpool to the 3d Jan'y.

Spain. It is stated that the people of Grenada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 Constitutionalists. Trials of Constitutionalists go on without mitigation of severity; and 12,000 prisoners of war are still held in the depots of France.

France. An important change has been made in the French Chambers. One-fifth of the deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The Chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for *seven* years, for the whole number of deputies.

South-America. The French papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South-America. The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are arming in the port of Cadiz; that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that with this maritime succor, the "Viceroyalty" of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces of Terra Firma, (Colombia) which now desolates that beautiful region. The Pilote, a Paris paper, announces, on the authority of a letter from Toulon, dated Dec. 9th, that six frigates and eight sloops of war were fitting for sea in that port, whose destination was said to be Brazil and the South sea.

England. Mina had arrived in England. The papers state that this heroic man has, by his conduct since his arrival in England, added new laurels to his brow. His answer to an offer of a public manifestation of esteem, on his entry into London, is worthy of the better days of Roman patriotism and devotion. He emphatically says, "These testimonies of kindness tear my soul. I am received as a conqueror; I am dragged to spectacles; festivals are offered to me, while I only desire, as it is my duty, to deplore in mourning and solitude the misfortunes and slavery of my country." To an invitation to a public dinner he replied,—"I am in ill health, an unfit guest for a rich repast: I am unhappy: I have left behind me an oppressed country; a wife and parents, a brother and friends, are still there. These are no subjects for mirth and feasting."—The Spanish Committee have addressed a letter to Mina, with a tender of five hundred pounds, for his own immediate use. The general, since his arrival in England, has addressed a letter to Mr. Canning, characterized by great elevation of sentiment, in which he alludes, in a most affecting manner, to the fate of his unfortunate country. The Right Honorable Secretary, it is said, was so pleased with this epistle, that he has shown it in most of the diplomatic circles, and especially to Count Lieven.

President's Message. The Liverpool Advertiser, of January 3, in speaking of President Monroe's late Message, says:—

"By one short passage in it, is set at rest, we dare presume, whatever may have been in agitation by the continental allies, in reference to the the late Spanish possessions in America. There will be no attempt made, it may be confidently affirmed, to interfere with the present condition of those countries, when it is known that such interference would be viewed by the United States as a just cause of war, on her part, with any power attempting such interference.

"In regard of the power, prosperity, and resources of the nation herself also, the language of the speech, is very interesting. Her revenue, it is affirmed, will, on the first of this year, exceed her expenditure, by no less than nine millions of dollars. Her population is estimated at ten millions, and every branch of industry, every source of revenue, wealth and power, is flourishing.

"On subjects of common interest to all nations, the government of the United States is enabled to stand forward to suggest and promote what is beneficial, and to crush what is injurious. In the speech is developed a new idea in respect of maritime war, which, if adopted on this suggestion by other powers, will greatly tend to lessen the evils of national contention. It is proposed to do away altogether with the system of privateering in so far as it is countenanced by governments.

"It is also suggested, as a means of effectually suppressing the slave trade, that vessels, found by the ships of any nation to be engaged in this traffic, shall be treated on the same footing with vessels caught in piracy.

"While in her power and resources, as they are illustrated in this speech, the nation of the United States exhibits the vigor of ripe years, she, in these sentiments of active humanity, seems, to our thought, to preserve the fresh feeling of youth, and not to be wholly engrossed, as older states are, in the pursuit or support of purely selfish interests. And we have thus a pleasure in contemplating her less as that metaphysical insentient thing, a state, than as an actual human and feeling being."

On the 14th of November, a terrible hurricane was experienced at Messina, accompanied with thunder, lightning and an earthquake. Upwards of one hundred persons were the victims of this event.—Some of the inhabitants even had difficulty to extricate themselves from danger by breaking through the roofs, or through the floors of the higher apartments. Such is the quantity of sand and other materials which the waters have brought into some of the principal streets, that they resemble country roads, since they are covered to the height of five feet or more.

New-York, Feb. 16.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday the Packet-Ship John Wells, Captain Allen, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of January. The most interesting event we find in those papers is the confirmation of the destruction of a part of the Turkish fleet.

South America. A Madrid paper of the 20th of December, says that the government being obliged to give its whole attention to the affairs of the Peninsula, seems to relax in its preparations against the independents of the colonies.

The Paris Constitutionel, of January 3, in alluding to South-America, remarks:—"The report has been for some days current, and seems to assume a certain consistence, that a congress is to be held at Paris, to discuss the affairs of South-America. It is said that France and Spain are well disposed to recognize the independence of the New Republic, in consideration of a sum of money of a pretty large amount to be paid to Spain, to dispense with the necessity of King Ferdinand's raising a loan, and to enable him to indemnify France for a certain part of the expenses of his deliverance. It is believed that the States of South-America will accept the propositions; but are these the only conditions sought to be imposed upon them?"

A Nuremburg paper states, that Sir C. Bagot, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, has addressed a note to Count Nesselrode, demanding explanations of the policy which Russia intended to adopt respecting South-America.

Cheering news from Greece. The London Morning Herald of January 6, states, that the doubts that had been thrown upon the naval advantages obtained by the Greeks over the Turks are removed by the late arrivals. The Turkish fleet is said to have been obliged to lay up at Constantinople for repairs. A letter from the Greek Admiral, dated on board his ship the Miauly, on the 1st of October, confirms the defeat of the Turkish fleet in the last week of September, which the Greeks had found an opportunity to attack in separte divisions with their fire-ships. The Naval Power of the Captain Pacha is thus accounted for—11 Turkish ships were destroyed, 1 frigate of 24 guns was captured, 15 were at that period blockaded in the Gulph of Volo, and the remainder had fled in great confusion for the Dardanelles, where they are known to have arrived.—Letters dated on the 9th Dec. were received in London from Odessa, by which information from Constantinople to the 1st has been communicated. The Captain Pacha had arrived in the Dardanelles with a part of his fleet, *the remainder of which is accounted for above*, and he had been ordered to appear at Constantinople, and to give an account to the government of the great advantages which the sublime Empire had reaped from the exercise of his naval talents during his summer's cruise. If, says the Morning Herald, the Czar of Muscovy be restrained by England and France from interfering with the Empire of his good brother, the Grand Seignor, the Ottoman Power will soon disappear in Europe, and the standard of the Cross, will, before a distant period, float in that Christian country, which is at present polluted by the presence of the Crescent.

The Morning Herald states, that the Turks had been obliged to raise the siege of Missolunghi—an event, which, if true, would be likely, by inducing Arcania and Albania to decide in favor of the Greeks, to have a strong influence on the issue of the war. The financial distress of the Turks is said to be extreme—and they had been obliged to adulterate the currency.—An extraordinary Divan had been held, and the result is stated to have been a determination to propose an amnesty to the Greeks, and to offer to place them under governors of their own, like Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is again stated that Corinth is in the power of the Greeks.

MAYOR'S COURT,

February Term, 1824.

THE court order that a certified copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury relative to the *Tread Mill*, be made out and presented to the clerk to the commissioners of the county, and to the select and common councils of the city, and that the same be published in the newspapers of the city.

ATTEST—S. ENGLES, CLERK.

The Grand Jury, empannelled at February term of the Mayor's Court of the city of Pittsburgh taking into consideration the increase of vagrants and petty offenders, committed to the County Jail,

Respectfully do present,

That owing to the smallness of the prison it is rendered impossible to inflict on criminals the necessary and salutary punishment of confinement to hard labor. In the present state of the jail, and under existing circumstances, the situation of the prisoners, after conviction, is precisely the same as it is before trial; thereby making no distinction between persons merely accused, and who are not the object of punishment, and those who are actually deserving of salutary punishment, as the means necessary to produce reformation. Such a state of things the Grand Jury consider as decidedly at variance with the first principles of moral justice. Mere confinement in the Jail as at present regulated, is by a large majority of the culprits, not considered in the light of a punishment—and, during the inclement season of the year, it is often by those who are lost to a proper regard for character and reputation, courted rather than shunned. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Grand Jury do on their oaths present, as a public grievance the want of some proper regulation, by which the petty offenders convicted in the mayor's court, may be kept at hard labor during the period of their confinement, in conformity with the mild and salutary regulations of the existing laws of the state. Taking a brief view o the subject, the Grand Jury are induced to recommend the adoption of the *Tread Mill*, as a species of punishment which, under suitable regulations, they conceive, might be properly introduced into the county prison, and be made the means of prevention as well as the punishment, of crime. It has been found useful in other places, and will have, no doubt, a salutary effect in lessening the number of criminals. Although the first cost of such a machine may, in the first instance, appear considerable, yet the subsequent advantage from its adoption, in point of economy, is by no means inconsiderable, and will be derived in such a manner as cannot fail to prove satisfactory to those who have the important charge, and responsible control of the jail, from the diminution of the persons committed. The saving of the county, (in consequence of the reduction in the number of criminals) in the public charge for their apprehension, committal, conviction, and maintenance, cannot fail of being very considerable. So far as the Grand Jury have been able to collect information on the subject, they rest satisfied that its adoption in this county, will be of vast public benefit,—they would therefore recommend the plan to the consideration of the county commissioners, and others interested in the management of the prison discipline of the county, and request that the court will take the proper measures to have this presentment officially laid before them.

Signed, *John Caldwell*, Foreman, *W. S. Pendleton, James Irwin, Jr. James Morford, Abraham Long, Algernon S. Cheetham, Saml. Nichol, Wm. Leonard, James Fortune, A. Alexander, Webb Clossy, David Fitzimmons, John Lutsk, Thos. Perkins, Samuel Davis, Henry Beares, James M'Cay, John Johnston.*

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1824.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.

(L. S.) I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the record. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1824.

S. ENGLES, *Clk. M. C.*

Wants a Situation.

A PERSON well acquainted with Mercantile business, and who has respectable connexions in the city, wishes a situation as Assistant in a Store or Commission Ware-house. Having resided here for many years, has a general knowledge of town and country and its inhabitants. A line left at this office will be attended to, directed to J. D.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1824.—3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1824.

In Congress, the debate upon the Tariff continues with but little interruption. No decision, indicative of the fate of the bill, has been made. Its friends appear to be the majority.

Presidential.—Since the meeting of the Caucus at Washington, of which our readers will find an account in our columns to-day, the chance of Crawford appears to be viewed as hopeless. The smallness of the number who attended the Caucus has astonished every body, and clearly proves the weakness of the radical faction.

The increasing popularity of General Jackson is acknowledged on all hands.—Many of the New-England papers begin to speak favorably of him. The editor of the [illegible], writing from Washington, says,—"There can be no doubt, General Jackson's party is *waxing stronger and stronger*." It is now certain, that in Pennsylvania he will scarcely meet with the shadow of opposition.

In Philadelphia, at a general democratic meeting, on the 18th inst. the Jacksonian delegates to the Harrisburgh convention, lately chosen by the ward committees, were approved of, the friends of Calhoun taking part, and voting with the Jacksonians; from which it may be taken for granted Mr. Calhoun is withdrawn from the list of candidates. At this meeting,

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq. read, and [illegible] unanimously agreed to:

Whereas the attitude assumed by the government of this nation, friendly to the general liberty and independence of mankind, conforms with the best feelings and wisest policy of the American people, and deserves their most cordial co-operation and support: And whereas, to maintain the principles of our republic against the insidious machinations and [illegible] of kingly combinations, we should individually and collectively, sacrifice every personal predilection, and strive to place the chief magistracy of the country in the hands of our most experienced, virtuous and faithful citizens. And whereas, in the attainment of this object, an harmonious and simultaneous movement of the great democratic party of the United States, to which, under providence, the happiness and glory of this nation must be ascribed, would be alike the safest and most efficient measure: And whereas the united voice of the democracy of Pennsylvania, so long and so justly celebrated for its energy and disinterestedness, may reasonably be expected to produce, upon the other states of this union, a salutary and decisive effect: And whereas it has become the [illegible] duty of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices especially the pure principles of popular rights have been established and enforced, to be foremost in [illegible] them from [illegible] and [illegible]: And whereas a small minority of the republican members of congress, in open contempt of the ascertained will of a large majority, have assembled in caucus, and [illegible] the forms of party power, have nominated a candidate for the office of President: And whereas it is expedient, in order to defeat a project so subversive of fundamental principles, to concentrate the energy of all good democrats in favor of a single illustrious individual: Therefore

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend to their republican fellow citizens throughout the nation, actively and cordially to join in [illegible] ANDREW JACKSON to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the delegates about to meet in convention at Harrisburgh, on the fourth of March next, unanimously to nominate ANDREW JACKSON as the presidential candidate of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dallas, it will be recollected, had previously supported the pretensions of Mr. Calhoun.

The Franklin Gazette says: "Mr. Calhoun is magnanimous, and willing to postpone his personal interest for the good of his country. Let, therefore, the only future contest be, who shall render the most effective services towards the election of General Jackson, and the prostration of the insidious efforts of a minority to impose an unpopular candidate upon the people of the United States."

FOREIGN.—The late arrivals bring some interesting articles of foreign intelligence, which we insert to-day. The cause of the Greeks continues to prosper, while the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America, appear to have received a sudden check. It is intimated in the English papers, that the determined language of President Monroe, in his late message, has put a stop to the project which the allies had in view. French papers of the 12th January, received by [illegible], under the foreign [illegible], ridicule the idea of the President's message having the influence ascribed to it; and declare the Allies never intended to interfere in the [illegible] between Spain and her colonies.

Hayti.—President *Boyer*, of Hayti, has [illegible] a proclamation, in which he [illegible], in strong terms, those governments who refuse to acknowledge the independence of that Island. He considers [illegible] neglect to do so as an outrage upon the Haytian character, the result of absurd [illegible], arising from the difference of [illegible]. The "recognition certain powers [illegible] made of the republican states, recently established in the middle portion of [illegible]," while the rights of Hayti are [illegible] over, he considers "horrible." [illegible] view of this injustice he comes to [illegible] that the only safety of [illegible] is in being prepared to fight, and [illegible] the national guards to be immediately organized and equipped, the regiments filled; arms, forts, &c. to be inspected; and commanders to [illegible] for the execution of [illegible] which have been addressed to [illegible] the general safety." He denies [illegible] heretofore participated in the disturbances in the neighboring islands. [illegible] trade with St. Domingo or Hayti, [illegible]. Our exports to it, last [illegible] said to have amounted to all millions of dollars. It would seem from President Boyer's proclamation, that all this commerce, if no more valuable interest, is likely to be lost, if we continue to withhold the acknowledgment of national independence.

Wilkesbarre Bridge destroyed.—By a violent hurricane, on the 11th inst. the fine new bridge across the Susquehanna, at Wilkesbarre, was swept from its foundation, and cast on the ice, a complete wreck. It cost $50,000 dollars. The state owned $13,000 of stock in it. The storm did considerable damage to houses in the town and neighborhood.

The Herald, printed at Alexandria, District of Columbia, notices a meeting shortly to be held, for the purpose of adopting measures for a retrocession of that town to Virginia—"almost the only hope," says that paper, "of salvation for our town."

Banks.—On Wednesday afternoon the committee on Banks, to whom the Bank bill had been re-committed in the morning, reported it with the principle of compulsory rotation of directors, and a tax upon the capital stock, stricken out, so as to make it nearly conform to the act of 1814. The House again went into committee of the whole upon the bill. Mr. Hunt in the chair. The only important motion made was to strike out the clause requiring the Banks to pay a tax upon their dividends, and to insert another, requiring this tax upon their capital stock. This motion, after lengthy debate, failed, on Friday; when a new section, reserving to the legislature the power of altering or annulling the charters, was moved by Mr. Cummings, and agreed to. The bill thus amended was passed by the committee of the whole.

The Bank bill was progressed in to section 2, on the second reading. A motion to strike out from section 1, "The Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania," failed 39 to 26, and that section was agreed to, 63 to 21.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

Auctions.—A bill to tax sales at Auction has been reported in Congress, and considered an [redacted] tending to the protection of our manufactures; and our said Senators and Representatives stand pledged to do the same thing. The auctioneers and the committee of ways and means are, therefore, in a sort of dilemma.

Harrisb. Chron.

The Lake Country.—The following is an extract of a letter from a citizen of Crawford county to his friend in Harrisburgh and shows that the direction of trade has been turned from New-Orleans to New York; that in consequence of the forward state of the New York canal, wheat has risen near 100 per cent in value there, and at Erie, more than 100 per cent.

"*February* 1, 1824.

"In this country we begin to feel the effects of the New-York canal. Wheat is just passing the door that is to go to that canal:—they pay seventy-five cents per bushel for it; and I understand there are merchants on from Buffaloe at Erie, purchasing all they can get, and giving one dollar per bushel. This augurs well for us:—our lands will rise in value, and settlements on vacant lands will become more rapid."—*Ib.*

The prospect of an almost unanimous vote by the people of Pennsylvania for an electoral ticket favorable to Gen. Jackson, affords no mean cause for gratulation.—The candidate is worthy of their support, and they have tendered it in a manner worthy of themselves. It is not by intrigue or management that an expression of the public voice, in any part of the state, has been obtained in his favor, but in despite of them, and of the indiscretion of his too ardent friends. If ever there was a public man who had the affections of the people with him, that man is Gen. Jackson, and they have been bestowed freely, and without one spice of self interest.

Pennsylvania, by this proceeding, is presented in a new attitude. Second in population, she stands first in independence. She moves not in the wake of any other state, but has manfully proclaimed her choice—that choice founded on eminent merit and services—and has resolutely adhered to it. This she has done, too, without the operation of sectional or party feeling; for the mass of all parties are the fast friends of Gen. Jackson.—And by this she has discovered a respect for herself, the inevitable consequence of which must be the respect of other states, which by a contrary course she has, on occasions of a like kind, heretofore, forfeited.—*Ib.*

The New York Gazette states, that the Hon. James Brown, Minister to France, who has sailed from that port in the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to General La Fayette, inviting him to visit the United States. Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the spring, we learn he has the offer of the United States' frigate Constitution, Captain Jones, (old iron sides,) which vessel will have received orders to proceed to any port in France which the General may select for embarkation.

From the Washington Republican.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CAUCUS.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

	Senators.	*Representatives*
Maine,	2	None
New-Hampshire,	None	None.
Massachusetts,	None	None.
Vermont,	None	None.
Rhode-Island,	None	1
Connecticut,	1	2
New York,	1	15
New-Jersey,	1	None.
Pennsylvania,	1	2
Delaware,	None	None.
Ohio,	1	None.
Indiana,	1	None.
Illinois,	1	None.
Maryland,	2	1
Virginia,	1	14
North-Carolina,	None	9
South-Carolina,	None	2
Georgia,	2	6
Kentucky,	None	None.
Tennessee,	None	None.
Louisiana,	None	None.
Missouri,	None	None.
Alabama,	None	None.
Mississippi,	None	None.

Of all *the states,* TWENTY-ONE were represented by a *minority,* or *not represented* by any one. Of *fifty-one* electoral votes of New-England, but three Senators and three Representatives appeared, and from *three* of those states, *none.* From New-York, a *minority.*

Of *nine* western states, which have *sixty-five* electoral votes, only three Senators appeared, and *not a single member of the House of Representatives.* From New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and S. Carolina, which have *sixty-one* electoral votes, but four Senators and five Representatives appeared.

The whole number present was	66
Proxies	2
	68
Deduct Senators,	14
Members of House of Representatives	54
Of these, from Georgia,	6
Virginia,	14
North Carolina,	9
	29

a majority of *two* from these *three* states only, over all the other members of House of Representatives who attended.

all the states present, Mr. Crawford a majority in *three* only. If to this we add Delaware, then Mr. C. receive, on a ballot by states in the of Representatives, *four* votes.

There are in Congress 261 members.—There were present at the Caucus, 66 members, and 195 being absent, only *one fourth* of the whole were present. Of the 66 who attended, 62 voted for Mr. Crawford, being less than *one-fourth* of the whole. From 16 States not a single delegate was present; and not a single member of the House of Representatives from 13 states, being more than half the number of States in the Union. The 9 western States have 63 members in Congress; of these only 3 were present, and those three were Senators. From the 6 New England States, which send 51 members, only 6 were present, and 3 of those were also Senators. Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and New York, contributed 48 to the caucus, which was *four fifths* of the whole number present. From New York and Virginia alone, 31 members attended, which was precisely the *half* of the number who voted for Mr. Crawford.

The caucus was a caucus of Mr. Crawford's friends; and was, therefore, a clear secession from the republican party, against the known principles of the party, and constituting a party distinct from the republican party.

The line is now drawn. The separation has permanently taken place. The radical party is at last gone off. It has reared its radical standard of rebellion and opposition against the republican majority.—*Washington Repub.*

The Washington Republican says, when the caucus announced the nomination of William H. Crawford, the spectators in the gallery, (which was crowded) set up a universal hiss.

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears, that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to $77,579,267, of which amount $71,511,541 were imported in American vessels, and $6,067,726 in foreign vessels: that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74,699,030, of which $47,155,408 were domestic, and $27,543,622 were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, $38,074,567 were exported in American vessels, and $9,080,841 in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, $25,241,004 were exported in American vessels, and $1,702,618 in foreign vessels: that 771,771 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared, from the ports of the United States and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period."—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Dec 15 1823

"Our countryman Perkins, tells me that he has invented a steam engine to go in the long boat of an Indiaman, and to take up but little room, that will tow her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will be in operation next summer—also, that he has completed the most difficult part of the so much talked of steam machinery, that of returning the steam, and that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is at present afraid to mention the minimum."

Accident.—We are informed that, on Monday last, a wagon and two horses, belonging to a poor man, were lost in the Shenandoah, near Keyes' Ferry. The accident occurred in attempting to drive into the ferry boat.—*Harper's Ferry Press.*

From Las Cases' Journal.

On one of these occasions he [Napoleon] happened to fall in with a Captain or Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, who was modestly assisting in the fortifications of the place, and with whom he entered into the discussion of certain points connected with the business in which he was engaged. Shortly after, the officer unexpectedly received a letter, informing him that he was appointed Aid-de-camp to the Emperor, and directing him to repair to the Thuilleries to enter upon his duties. The poor officer was filled with astonishment; he thought he was dreaming, or, that the letter had been misdirected. He was so extremely diffident, and possessed so little knowledge of the world, that, this announcement of his promotion threw him into great perplexity. He recollected having once seen me at Antwerp, and he begged that I would render him my assistance. Accordingly, on his arrival in Paris, he came and assured me of his total ignorance of court manners, and the embarrassment he felt in presenting himself to the Emperor. However, I soon succeeded in encouraging him; and before he reached the gate of the palace, he had mustered a tolerable degree of confidence. This officer was General Bernard, whose great talents were brought into notice by this circumstance, and who, at the time of our disasters, proceeded to America, where he was placed at the head of the military works of the United States.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 22. The Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam* Green, master, with freight and passengers

24 Steam Boat *Velocipede,* Rodgers, master from Louisville, with freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

Feb. 22. The *Gen. Neville,* Crawford, for St Louis, with full freight and passengers.

24 The *Rufus Putnam,* for Louisville, full freight and passengers.

25 The *Velocipede,* for Louisville, freight and passengers.

Married,

At Boston, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr Parkman, Mr. *John Sheree* Merchant, of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Nancy Shepherd* of Boston.

At Ryegate, Vermont, *Col Jacob Blanchard* to *Miss Thomas Jefferson Cameron* daughter of Judge Cameron, and grand-daughter of General Stark. [The eccentricities of some of the sons in law of the veteran Stark, were scarcely less remarkable than his own: the whole families were admirers of Jefferson. Previous to the birth of the lady whose marriage is announced above, the father predicted that the infant would be a son, and insisted, at all events, whether male or female, it should be named Thomas Jefferson.]—*Boston Gazette.*

Died,

On the 14th inst. at the house of Mr Robert Hays, in St Clair township, *George Fawley,* Esq in the 96th year of his age

ST. RONAN'S WELL,

By the Author of Waverley, &c.

2 vols.

Just Received and for Sale by

J. H. Lamdin,

Agent

Feb. 27, 1824—1t

Pittsburgh and Erie STAGE,

LEAVES John Davis' Hotel, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27 1824—tf

FOR RENT,

A three story Dwelling House,

in Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO—

A Warehouse.

At the corner of Wood and Water streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

ALSO—

A two story House,

At the corner of First and Smithfield streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U. S.* or to

John Thaw.

Feb. 27—3t

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

THE subscriber, being a visitor to this place has consented, at the request of some of his friends, to continue here for a short time. Such of the citizens as incline to have their likenesses taken, can now have a favorable opportunity, as the terms will be very moderate indeed. Specimens of my Painting may be seen at the Rev. Richard Tydings', Mr. J. H. Sewell's, or at my room at Mr. Robert White's, 4 doors south of the New Methodist Meeting House. Those who are fond of the fine arts are respectfully invited to call upon me.

Joseph Jenkinson.

Feb. 13—3t*

Auction Sales.

By Davis & Hanson,

FRONT-STREET.

DRY GOODS,

On every MONDAY & THURSDAY Morning, At 10 o'clock.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, &c.

On Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.

BOOKS

On SATURDAY EVENING, the 28th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, and will be continued regularly on every second Saturday Evening.

Davis & Hanson, *Auctioneers, and Commission Merchants.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—3t

AUCTION STORE AND Commission Warehouse,

Corner of Wood and Front-streets, PITTSBURGH.

W. ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to the BRICK WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by J. W. BIDDLE, & CO. corner of Front and Wood streets, where he has opened an

AUCTION STORE.

And will be glad to transact all business in that line with which he may be entrusted. He will also continue to do business generally, and to receive and forward merchandise as formerly.

February 20—6t

Swaim's Celebrated PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country; which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.

Sole agents for Pittsburgh.

Feb 27—3t

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

Or for RENT, for a term of 5 years from the 1st of April, 1824

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

LOT No. 141, and Half Lot No. 142, both situated between Liberty and Penn streets, on which are erected 2 Brick Dwelling Houses.

Also,

LOTS No. 47 and 48, as marked in Col. O'Hara's plan of Scotch Hill; on which are erected a Frame Dwelling.

Also,

40 Acres of Land,

Situated in St. Clair township, now occupied by John Dunn and others, about thirty acres cleared and enclosed by a good fence.

Also,

Four undivided sixth parts of the FARM now occupied by James Gray, in Mifflin township, containing

400 Acres of Land,

Two hundred acres of which are cleared and highly improved, upon which are erected three Dwelling Houses, one Saw Mill, barn, stables, &c.

For terms apply to

Algernon S. T. Mountain,

Attorney in fact for William Carrol and Moses Kerr.

Pittsburgh, Feb 27—4t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. MARIA BUTLER, or having claims against it, will apply to either of the undersigned, her executors.

J. B. Alexander,
R. Biddle,
J. Ross.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1824—1t

NOTICE.

IN November last, a box directed to the subscriber, containing various sizes of Copper Kettles, and forwarded from Philadelphia, was received from a waggoner, and the carriage paid to him. The owner is desired to call and pay expenses, or the said box will be exposed to sale to defray the same, on the first day of April next.

James Taylor.

Pittsburgh, Feb 27

BARLEY AND WHEAT.

SIXTY-TWO AND A HALF CENTS PER BUSHEL, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, and [illegible] for WHEAT, delivered at the Pittsburgh [illegible] Brewery.

Peter & Geo. Shiras, Jr.

Feb. 20—3t

STEELE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

To the WAREHOUSE lately occupied by

Bosler & Co., Front-Street,

where they will continue to transact

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

AS USUAL.

Pittsburgh, Feb 20—

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Articles of Copartnership between OLIVER & DUNLOP, *Auctioneers,* expired by their own limitation, on the 5th instant. Persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of them, at their former Auction Room in Wood Street, where those having claims, will please present them for payment.

J. B. Oliver,
Robt. Dunlop.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1824.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1824.

In Congress, the debate upon the Tariff continues with but little interruption. No decision, indicative of the fate of the bill, has been made. Its friends appear to be the majority.

Presidential.—Since the meeting of the Caucus at Washington, of which our readers will find an account in our columns today, the chance of Crawford appears to be viewed as hopeless. The smallness of the number who attended the Caucus has astonished every body, and clearly proves the weakness of the radical faction.

The increasing popularity of General Jackson is acknowledged on all hands.—Many of the New-England papers begin to speak favorably of him. The editor of the Boston Galaxy, writing from Washington, says,—"There can be no doubt, General Jackson's party is *waxing stronger and stronger*." It is now certain, that in Pennsylvania he will scarcely meet with the shadow of opposition.

In Philadelphia, at a general democratic meeting, on the 18th inst. the Jacksonian delegates to the Harrisburgh convention, lately chosen by the ward committees, were approved of, the friends of Calhoun taking part, and voting with the Jacksonites; from which it may be taken for granted Mr. Calhoun is withdrawn from the list of candidates. At this meeting,

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by **GEORGE M. DALLAS**, Esq read, and on motion *unanimously adopted*

Whereas the attitude assumed by the government of this nation, friendly to the general liberty and independence of mankind, conforms with the best feelings and wisest policy of the American people, and deserves their most cordial co operation and support: And whereas, to maintain the principles of our republic against the insidious machinations and violent efforts of kingly combinations, we should individually and collectively, sacrifice every personal predilection, and strive to place the chief magistracy of the country in the hands of our most enlightened, virtuous, and faithful citizens: And whereas, in the attainment of this object, an harmonious and simultaneous movement of the great democratic party of the United States, to which under providence, the happiness and glory of this nation must be ascribed, would be alike the safest and most effectual measure: And whereas the united voice of the democracy of Pennsylvania, so long and so justly esteemed for its energy and disinterestedness, may reasonably be expected to produce, upon the other states of this union, a salutary and decisive effect: And whereas it best becomes the democratic party of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices especially the pure principles of popular rights have been established and enforced, to be foremost in vindicating them from outrage and usurpation: And whereas a small minority of the republican members of congress, in open contempt of the ascertained will of a large majority, have assembled in *caucus*, and there, prostituting the forms of party proceeding, have nominated a candidate for the office of President: And whereas it is expedient, in order equally to defeat a project so subversive of fundamental principles, to concentrate the energy of all sound democrats in favor of a single illustrious individual: Therefore.

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend to their republican fellow citizens throughout the nation, actively and cordially to join in electing **ANDREW JACKSON** to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the delegates about to meet in convention at Harrisburgh, on the fourth of March next, unanimously to nominate **ANDREW JACKSON** as the presidential candidate of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dallas, it will be recollected, had previously supported the pretensions of Mr. Calhoun.

The Franklin Gazette says: "Mr. Calhoun is magnanimous, and willing to postpone his personal interest for the good of his country. Let, therefore, the only future contest be, who shall render the most effective services towards the election of General *Jackson*, and the prostration of the unrighteous efforts of a minority to impose an unpopular candidate upon the people of the United States."

FOREIGN.—The late arrivals bring some interesting articles of foreign intelligence, which we insert to-day. The cause of the Greeks continues to prosper; while the designs of the Holy Alliance against South-America, appear to have received a sudden check. It is insisted, in the English papers, that the determined language of President Monroe, in his late message, has put a stop to the project which the allies had in view French papers of the 11th January, received by later arrivals than those noticed under the foreign head, ridicule the idea of the President's message having the influence ascribed to it; and declare the Allies never intended to inerfere in the contest between Spain and her colonies.

Hayti.—President *Boyer*, of Hayti, has published a proclamation, in which he censures, in strong terms, those governments who refuse to acknowledge the independence of that Island. He considers their neglect to do so, as an outrage upon the Haytian character, the result of absurd prejudice, arising from the difference of color. The "recognition certain powers have made of the republican states, recently established in the middle portion of America," while the rights of Hayti are passed over, he considers "horrible." From a view of this injustice he comes to the conclusion, that the only safety of Haytians is in being prepared to fight, and he orders the national guards to be immediately organized and equipped; the regiments to be filled; arms, forts, &c. to be frequently inspected; and commanders to be responsible for the execution of injunctions which have been addressed to them for the general safety." He denies having heretofore participated in the disturbances in the neighboring islands.

The trade with St. Domingo or Hayti, is very valuable. Our exports to it, last year, are said to have amounted to six millions of dollars. It would seem from President Boyer's proclamation, that all this commerce, if no more valuable interest, is likely to be lost, if we continue to withhold the acknowledgment of national independence.

Wilkesbarre Bridge destroyed.—By a violent hurricane, on the 11th inst. the fine new bridge across the Susquehanna, at Wilkesbarre, was swept from its foundation, and cast on the ice, a complete wreck. It cost $56,000 dollars. The state owned $13,000 of stock in it. The storm did considerable damage to houses in the town and neighborhood.

The Herald, printed at Alexandria, District of Columbia, notices a meeting shortly to be held, for the purpose of adopting measures for a retrocession of that town to Virginia—"almost the only hope," says that paper, "of salvation for our town."

Banks.—On Wednesday afternoon the committee on Banks, to whom the Bank bill had been re-committed in the morning, reported it with the principle of compulsory rotation of directors, and a tax upon the capital stock, stricken out, so as to make it nearly conform to the act of 1814. The House again went into committee of the whole upon the bill, Mr. Hunt in the chair. The only important motion made was to strike out the clause requiring the Banks to pay a tax upon their dividends, and to insert another, requiring this tax upon their capital stock. This motion, after lengthy debate, failed, on Friday; when a new section, reserving to the legislature the power of altering or annulling the charters, was moved by Mr. Cummings, and agreed to. The bill thus amended was passed by the committee of the whole.

The Bank bill was progressed in to section 2, on the second reading. A motion to strike out from section 1, "The Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania," failed 59 to 26, and that section was agreed to, 63 to 21.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

Auctions.—A bill to tax sales at Auction has been reported in Congress, and is considered an essential measure auxiliary to the Tariff, for the protection of domestic manufactures. We understand that a considerable sensation has been excited among the Philadelphia Auctioneers in consequence of this bill, and that it has even extended to the Capitol at Harrisburgh. The committee of ways and means find the bill referred to a puzzler, inasmuch as, on the event of its becoming a law, the revenue arising from auction duties will be lost to the state: and what is to be substituted? what is to supply the deficiency? The Legislature of the State have requested our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support all measures tending to the protection of our manufactures; and our said Senators and Representatives stand pledged to do the same thing. The auctioneers and the committee of ways and means are, therefore, in a sort of dilemma. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The Lake Country.—The following is an extract of a letter from a citizen of Crawford county to his friend in Harrisburgh; and shows that the direction of trade has been turned from New-Orleans to New-York; that in consequence of the forward state of the New-York canal, wheat has risen near 100 per cent in value there, and at Erie, more than 100 per cent.

"*February* 1, 1824.

"In this country we begin to feel the effects of the New-York canal. Wheat is just passing the door that is to go to that canal:—they pay seventy-five cents per bushel for it; and I understand there are merchants on from Buffaloe at Erie, purchasing all they can get, and giving one dollar per bushel. This augurs well for us:—Our lands will rise in value, and settlements on vacant lands will become more rapid."—*ib.*

The prospect of an almost unanimous vote by the people of Pennsylvania for an electoral ticket favorable to Gen. Jackson, affords no mean cause for gratulation.—The candidate is worthy of their support, and they have tendered it in a manner worthy of themselves. It is not by intrigue or management that an expression of the public voice, in any part of the state, has been obtained in his favor, but in despite of them, and of the indiscretion of his too ardent friends. If ever there was a public man who had the affections of the people with him, that man is Gen. Jackson, and they have been bestowed freely, and without one spice of self interest.

Pennsylvania, by this proceeding, is presented in a new attitude. Second in population, she stands first in independence. She moves not in the wake of any other state, but has manfully proclaimed her choice—that choice founded on eminent merit and services—and has resolutely adhered to it. This she has done, too, without the operation of sectional or party feeling; for the mass of all parties are the fast friends of Gen. Jackson.—And by this she has discovered a respect for herself, the inevitable consequence of which must be the respect of other states; which by a contrary course she has, on occasions of a like kind, heretofore, forfeited.—*ib.*

The New York Gazette states, that the Hon. James Brown, Minister to France, who has sailed from that port in the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the bearer of a letter from the President of the United States, addressed to General La Fayette, inviting him to visit the United States. Should the General have made up his mind to sail in the course of the spring, we fearn he has the offer of the United States' frigate Constitution, Captain Jones, (old iron sides,) which vessel will have received orders to proceed to any port in France which the General may select for embarkation.

From the Washington Republican.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CAUCUS.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

	Senators.	Representatives
Maine,	2	None
New-Hampshire,	None	None.
Massachusetts,	None	None.
Vermont,	None	None.
Rhode-Island,	None	1
Connecticut,	1	2
New York,	1	15
New-Jersey,	1	None.
Pennsylvania,	1	2
Delaware,	None	None.
Ohio,	1	None.
Indiana,	1	None.
Illinois,	1	None.
Maryland,	2	1
VIRGINIA,	1	14
NORTH-CAROLINA,	None	9
South-Carolina,	None	2
GEORGIA,	2	6
Kentucky,	None	None.
Tennessee,	None	None.
Louisiana,	None	None.
Missouri,	None	None.
Alabama,	None	None.
Mississippi,	None	None.

Of *all the states*, TWENTY-ONE were represented by a *minority*, or *not represented* by any one. Of *fifty-one* electoral votes of New-England, but three Senators and three Representatives appeared, and from *three* of those states, *none*. From New-York, a *minority*.

Of *nine* western states, which have *sixty-five* electoral votes, only three Senators appeared, and *not a single member of the House of Representatives*. From New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and S. Carolina, which have *sixty-one* electoral votes, but four Senators and five Representatives appeared.

The whole number present was	66
Proxies	2
	68
Deduct Senators,	14
Members of House of Representatives	54
Of these, from Georgia,	6
Virginia,	14
North Carolina,	9
	29

being a majority of *two* from these *three* states only, over all the other members of the House of Representatives who attended.

Of all the states present, Mr. Crawford had a majority in *three* only. If to this number we add Delaware, then Mr. C. would receive, on a ballot by states in the House of Representatives, *four* votes.

There are in Congress 261 members.—There were present at the Caucus, 66 members; and 195 being absent, only *one fourth* of the whole were present. Of the 66 who attended, 62 voted for Mr. Crawford, being less than *one-fourth* of the whole. From 16 States not a single delegate was present; and not a single member of the House of Representatives from 15 states, being more than half the number of States in the Union. The 9 western States have 63 members in Congress; of these only 3 were present, and those three were Senators. From the 6 New England States, which send 51 members, only 6 were present, and 3 of those were also Senators. Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and New York, contributed 48 to the caucus, which was *four fifths* of the whole number present. From New York and Virginia alone, 31 members attended, which was precisely the *half* of the number who voted for Mr. Crawford.

The caucus was a caucus of Mr. Crawford's friends; and was, therefore, a clear secession from the republican party, against the known principles of the party, and constituting a party distinct from the republican party.

The line is now drawn. The separation has permanently taken place. The radical party is at last gone off. It has reared its radical standard of rebellion and opposition against the republican majority.—*Washington Repub.*

The Washington Republican says, when the caucus announced the nomination of William H. Crawford, the spectators in the gallery, (which was crowded) set up a universal hiss.

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears, that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted to $77,579,267, of which amount $71,511,541. were imported in American vessels, and $6,067,726, in foreign vessels: that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74,699,030, of which $47,155,408, were domestic, and $27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, $39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and $8,080,846, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, $26,241,004. were exported in American vessels, and $1,302,618, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared, from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period."—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, Dec 15 1823.

"Our countryman Perkins, tells me that he has invented a steam engine to go in the long boat of an Indiaman, and to take up but little room, that will tow her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will be in operation next summer;—also, that he has completed the most difficult part of the so much talked of steam machinery, that of returning the steam, and that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is at present afraid to mention the *minimum*."

Accident.—We are informed that, on Monday last, a wagon and two horses, belonging to a poor man, were lost in the Shenandoah, near Keyes' Ferry. The accident occurred in attempting to drive into the ferry boat.—*Harper's Ferry Press.*

From Las Cases' Journal.

On one of these occasions he [Napoleon] happened to fall in with a Captain or Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, who was modestly assisting in the fortifications of the place, and with whom he entered into the discussion of certain points connected with the business in which he was engaged. Shortly after, the officer unexpectedly received a letter, informing him that he was appointed Aid-de-camp to the Emperor, and directing him to repair to the Thuileries to enter upon his duties. The poor officer was filled with astonishment; he thought he was dreaming, or, that the letter had been misdirected. He was so extremely diffident, and possessed so little knowledge of the world, that this announcement of his promotion threw him into great perplexity. He recollected having once seen me at Antwerp, and he begged that I would render him my assistance. Accordingly, on his arrival in Paris, he came and assured me of his total ignorance of court manners, and the embarrassment he felt in presenting himself to the Emperor. However, I soon succeeded in encouraging him; and before he reached the gate of the palace, he had mustered a tolerable degree of confidence. This officer was General Bernard, whose great talents were brought into notice by this circumstance, and who, at the time of our disasters, proceeded to America, where he was placed at the head of the military works of the United States.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED

Feb. 22. The Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, Green, master, with freight and passengers

24 Steam Boat *Velocipede*, Rodgers, master, from Louisville, with freight and passengers.

DEPARTED.

Feb. 22 The *Gen Neville*, Crawford, for St Louis, with full freight and passengers.

24 The *Rufus Putnam*, for Louisville, full freight and passengers.

5. The *Velocipede*, for Louisville, freight and passengers.

Married,

At Boston, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Parkman, Mr. *John Albree* Merchant, of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Nancy Shepherd*, of Boston.

At Ryegate, Vermont, *Col Jacob Blanchard*, to *Miss Thomas Jefferson Cameron*, daughter of Judge Cameron, and grand-daughter of General Stark [The eccentricities of some of the sons-in-law of the veteran Stark, were scarcely less remarkable than his own; the whole families were admirers of Jefferson Previous to the birth of the lady whose marriage is announced above, the father predicted that the infant would be a son, and insisted, at all events, whether male or female, it should be named Thomas Jefferson.]—*Boston Gazette.*

Died,

On the 14th inst. at the house of Mr Robert Hays, in St Clair township, *George Fowler*, Esq in the 96th year of his age.

ST. RONAN'S WELL,

By the Author of Waverley, &c.

2 VOLS.

Just Received and for Sale by

J. H. Lambdin,

Agent

Feb. 27, 1824—1t

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27. 1824—tf

FOR RENT,

A three story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO—

A Warehouse,

At the corner of Wood and Water Streets, now occupied by Wm. Anderson.

ALSO—

A two story House,

At the corner of First and Smithfield Streets. Apply at the *Branch Bank U S* or to

John Thaw.

Feb. 27—5t

PORTRAIT

PAINTING.

THE subscriber, being on a visit to this place has consented, at the request of some of his friends, to continue here for a short time Such of the citizens as incline to have their likenesses taken, can now have a favorable opportunity, as the terms will be very moderate indeed. Specimens of my Painting may be seen at the Rev. Richard Tydings', Mr. J. H. Sewell's, or at my room at Mr Robert White's, 4 doors south of the New Methodist Meeting House. Those who are fond of the fine arts are respectfully invited to call upon me.

Joseph Jenkinson.

Feb. 13—3t*

Auction Sales.

By Davis & Hanson,

FRONT-STREET.

DRY GOODS,

On every MONDAY & THURSDAY Morning, At 10 o'clock

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FURNITURE, Etc.

On Same Days, in the Afternoon, at half past 2.

BOOKS

On *SATURDAY EVENING*, the 28th instant, at half past 6 o'clock and will be continued regularly *on every second Saturday Evening.*

Davis & Hanson, *Auctioneers, And Commission-Merchants.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20—8t

AUCTION STORE

AND

Commission Warehouse,

Corner of Wood and Front-streets,

PITTSBURGH.

W. ANDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED to the BRICK WAREHOUSE, lately occupied by J. W. BIDDLE, & CO corner of Front and Wood streets, where he has opened an

AUCTION STORE.

And will be glad to transact all business in that line with which he may be entrusted. He will also continue to do business generally, and to receive and forward merchandise as formerly.

February 20—6t.

Swaim's Celebrated

PANACEA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this Valuable Medicine.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Swaim for a regular and extensive supply, to meet the demands of the Western Country, which will be sold by the dozen, or single bottle, at his prices.

Charles Avery & Co.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Feb 27.—5t

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

Or for RENT, for a term of 5 years from the 1st of April, 1824.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

LOT No. 141, and Half Lot No. 142, both situated between Liberty and Penn streets; on which are erected 2 Frame Dwelling Houses.

Also,

LOTS No. 47 and 48, as marked in Col. O'Hara's plan of Scotch Hill; on which are erected 2 Frame Dwelling Houses.

Also,

40 Acres of Land,

Situated in St. Clair Township, now occupied by John Dum and others, about thirty acres cleared and enclosed by a good fence.

Also,

Four undivided sixth-parts of the FARM now occupied by James Gray, in Mifflin township, containing

400 Acres of Land,

Two hundred acres of which are cleared and highly improved; upon which are erected three Dwelling Houses, one Saw Mill, Barn, Stables, &c

For terms apply to

Algernon S. T Mountain,

Attorney in fact for William Carrol and Moses Kerr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27—4t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. MARIA BUTLER, or having claims against it, will apply to either of the undersigned, her executors.

J B Alexander,
R. Biddle,
J Ross.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1 24 1t

NOTICE

IN November last, a box directed to the subscriber, containing various sizes of Copper Kettles, and forwarded from Philadelphia, was received from a wagonner, and the carriage paid to him. The owner is desired to call and pay expenses, or the said box will be exposed to sale to defray the same, on the 1st day of April next.

James Taylor,

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27 Market-Street.

BARLEY AND WHEAT.

SIXTY-TWO AND A HALF CENTS PER BUSHEL, will be given for merchantable *BARLEY, and Red Chaff Bearded WHEAT*, delivered at the PITTSBURGH POINT BREWERY.

Peter & Geo. Shiras, Jr.

Feb. 20—3t.

STEELE & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

To the WARE HOUSE lately occupied by

Bosler & Co., Front-Street,

Where they will continue to transact

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

AS USUAL.

Pittsburgh, Feb 20.—3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Articles of Copartnership between OLIVER & DUNLAP, *Auctioneers*, expired by their own limitation, on the 9th instant. Persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of them, at their former Auction Room in Wood Street, where those having claims, will please present them for payment.

J. B. Oliver,
Robt. Dunlap.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1824.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO HOLDSHIP'S PAPER MILL.

Did you e'er to the Paper Mill go?
What a tarnel great barn of a place!
A steam boat's no touch to it, no,
No more, I vum, than the nose on your face.

There's men and there's boys by the score there,
All hallooing and running and squeezing;
With paper caps stuck on a hair,
I guess to keep their sconces from freezing.

Then to see them with *sifters*, so fine and so square,
Dipping down in great buckets of *suds*;
And though sifters won't hold much of water, I swear,
Them ones brought up full a basin of *cruds*,

Which fix'd 'tween the blankets, they pop in a press;
The turnabout, gad, is a sneezer;
And when the long pole gets a going, I guess,
As how Mr. Crude gets a bit of a squeezer!

There too's the steam-things all kicking alive;
The *Ingine* they call it, is a snorter;
Lawd when they let on the steam, how it drives
The rags round about, on the tip o' the water!

And then, what a darnation racket's kept on;
By golly I never could talk to a *fellur*;
Such roaring and puffing and hissing, I swan,
'Twas like forty great cats in a cellar.

Then to go to the loft, I can't tell it, I vow,
There's rags, and there's paper, and ropes in a snarl;
And benches, and sifters, and boxes, I swow,
'Twas like a lot of old ir'ns in a bar'l.

But the best of it is to get to the place,
Where the *Gals* are all scraping and brushing:
I van if I dar'd to look one in the face,
You would think she might burn up with blushing.

Great nater! how expert at their business they be,
In turning and counting, and that sort o' thing:
The gals at the Phoenix cant touch 'em, for me,
Nor those at Pawtucket, by jing.

Neezer! what a sight to see them cut round,
So nimble and smart like—the're none of your pokeys,
And should I stop but a week more in town,
I believe I'll go back, by the *hokeys*.

B——.

From the New-York Patriot.

Lines in anticipation of La Fayette's passage to America, in a National Vessel.

Wave, flag of freedom, proudly wave!
A welcome guest reclines beneath thee!
The laurels of the illustrious brave,
With fresher verdure shall enwreath thee!

Display thy stars, with rays benign,
O'er him, in virtue's cause grown hoary,
Whose zeal in early life was thine,
Whose strongest pulse beat for thy glory!

Bear safely o'er the dubious flood,
Him who, amidst our darkest hour,
Devoted kindred, fortune, blood,
To shield us from a tyrant's power.

Full proudly may our banner wave,
And all its brilliant stripes extend,
In honor of the good and brave—
Of Washington's and Freedom's friend.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business, including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and ware house, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of Boxes of HOLLOW WARE were stored with the subscriber in the name of J. Nicolls as owner, a considerable time past. Notice is hereby given, that unless the owner shall call and pay off the storage and the expense of this advertisement, the above Ware, or as much thereof as will satisfy said expenses, will be exposed to sale at auction, in one month from the date of this notice.

E. Bettz,
Innkeeper, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 6. 4t

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SPANISH HIDES, &C.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts
HAS JUST RECEIVED
150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.
—ALSO,—
STRAW BONNETS,
Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.
Which he will sell low for CASH.

Feb. 13—4t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,
Prime Green COFFEE, in barrels,
do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA,
in half quarter chests.

ALSO, IN STORE,
Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot,—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—6t

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a
Scrivener and Conveyancer,
At the Mayor's Office.
Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians, &c.* and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb 6 tf

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,
Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.
A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c* for sale.

David Logan

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

---

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Billious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

The Assignees of
R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING
AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS,
Will be continued by
Henry Holdship,
On his own account, at the old stand,
N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House
On Front street, near Market street,
Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.
ALSO—
The Warehouse,
Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822 —tf

TO RENT,

That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Floyd's Fork, in Jefferson county, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man, named

BILLY,

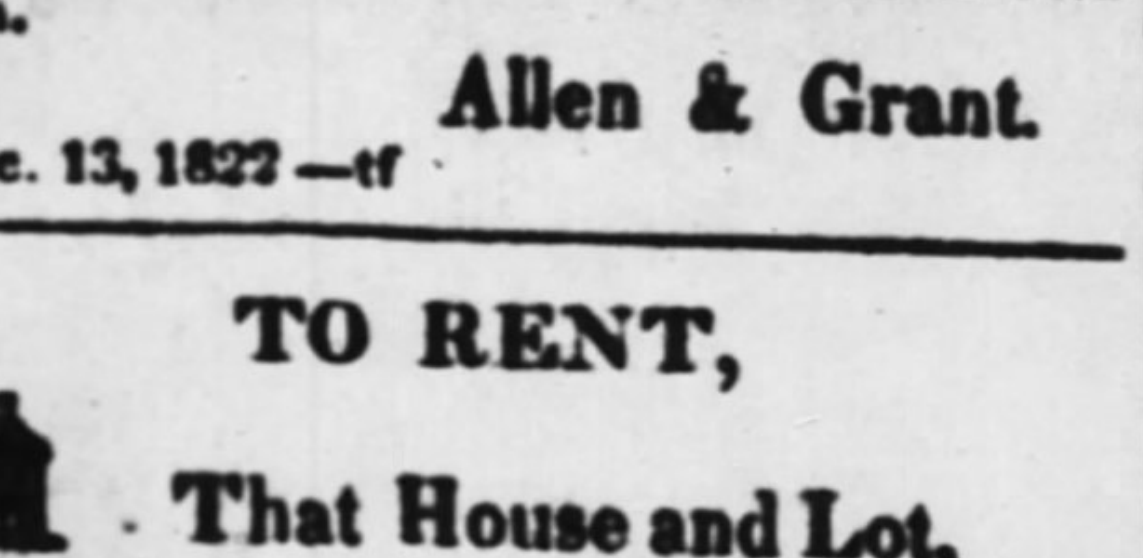
about forty years of age; about six feet high; well built; has a bald head, short, flat nose, and smooth skin; speaks slow when in a good humor, when angry, has a strong hoarse voice, and a little impediment in his speech; he has a slow walk, and generally wears out his pantaloons between the thighs; he says he can read, and pretends to be very religious. He had on, when he went away, new linsey clothes of a red cast, and took with him some old clothes, probably of white linen.—A quantity of saddlers' tacks had been driven in the soles of his shoes. I will give the above reward, in Commonwealth's paper, to any person who will apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to me, or for securing him in jail, if taken out of the state, or fifteen dollars if taken in the state.

I purchased the above named negro man from a gentleman who brought him from the eastern shore of Maryland, about three years since; it is therefore probable that he has made for Indiana, Ohio, or the place from whence he came.

Elias Christler.

Louisville, Ky. Jan. 24 —[Feb. 13—3t.]

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water Street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon, at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 19, 1823.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL STORE,

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

HAS opened an assortment of SHOES, viz:
Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do. do. do. do.
Women's leather and walking Shoes,
do. do. pump-soled do.
do. do. Boots
Misses do. do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do. do. do. Ties do.
do. do. do Pump-heels
do. do. do. Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco caps, *&c.*

ALSO

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
SKIRTING LEATHER AND BAG LEATHER,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins.
TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles, will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—4t.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 130 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories.
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from }
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823 } tf

The firm of Page and Lowrie,

IS dissolved by mutual consent. S. K. Page will settle all the business of the concern.

Samuel K Page,
M B. Lowrie.

February 10, 1824. [F. 13—3t.

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, offer to let, on ground rent, for the term of five years, the property known by the name of the "*JAIL LOT.*" Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, until the 10th of March next, for renting the same. It will be divided into 2, 3, or 4 parts, to suit applicants.

They also give notice to all persons against whom there are forfeited recognizances, that they would do well to attend to the settlement thereof, before the 1st of April next.

By order of the Commissioners,

John Patterson,
Clerk.

Feb. 13—3t.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		
2 do.	do.	16 cts. per yd
1 do.	do.	14
3 do.	on brick wall,	12
2 do.	do.	8
1 do.	do.	6
		4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*, Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1823.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse medicines; Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Billous Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; *Fresh Juniper Berries; Copal and Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime-juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c.* &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

To the Public

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Gary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO HOLDSHIP'S PAPER MILL.

Did you e'er to the Paper Mill go?
What a tarnel great barn of a place!
A steam boat's no touch to it, no,
No more, I vum, than the nose on your face.

There's men and there's boys by the score there,
All hallooing and running and squeezing;
With paper caps stuck on a hair,
I guess to keep their sconces from freezing.

Then to see them with *sifters*, so fine and so square,
Dipping down in great buckets of *suds*;
And though sifters won't hold much of water, I swear,
Them ones brought up full a basin of *cruds*;

Which fix'd 'tween the blankets, they pop in a press;
The turnabout, gad, is a sneezer;
And when the long pole gets a going, I guess,
As how Mr. Cruds gets a bit of a squeezer!

There too's the steam-things all kicking alive;
The *Ingine* they call it, is a snorter;
Lawsl when they let on the steam, how it drives
The rags round about, on the tip o' the water!

And then, what a darnation racket's kept on;
By golly I never could talk to a *fellur*;
Such roaring and puffing and hissing, I swan,
'Twas like forty great cats in a cellar.

Then to go to the loft, I can't tell it, I vow,
There's rags, and there's paper, and ropes in a snarl;
And benches, and sifters, and boxes, I swow,
'Twas like a lot of old ir'ns in a bar'l.

But the best of it is to get to the place,
Where the *Gals* are all scraping and brushing;
I van if I dar'd to look one in the face,
You would think she might burn up with blushing.

Great nater! how expert at their business they be,
In turning and counting, and that sort o' thing;
The gals at the Phoenix cant touch 'em, for me,
Nor those at Pawtucket, by jing.

Neezer! what a sight to see them cut round,
So nimble and smart like—the're none of your pokeys,
And should I stop but a week more in town,
I believe I'll go back, by the *hokeys*.

B——.

From the New-York Patriot

Lines in anticipation of La Fayette's passage to America, in a National Vessel.

Wave, flag of freedom, proudly wave!
A welcome guest reclines beneath thee'
The laurels of the illustrious brave,
With fresher verdure shall enwreath thee'

Display thy stars, with rays benign,
O'er him, in virtue's cause grown hoary,
Whose zeal in early life was thine,
Whose strongest pulse beat for thy glory!

Bear safely o'er the dubious flood,
Him who, amidst our darkest hour,
Devoted kindred, fortune, blood,
To shield us from a tyrant's power.

Full proudly may our banner wave,
And all its brilliant stripes extend,
In honor of the good and brave—
Of Washington's and Freedom's friend.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and ware house, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of Boxes of HOLLOW WARE were stored with the subscriber in the name of J. Niccolls as owner, a considerable time past. Notice is hereby given, that unless the owner shall call and pay off the storage and the expense of this advertisement, the above Ware, or as much thereof as will satisfy said expenses, will be exposed to sale at auction, in one month from the date of this notice.

E. Bettz,
Feb. 6. 4t *Innkeeper, Pittsburgh.*

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SPANISH HIDES, &C.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts
HAS JUST RECEIVED
150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.
—ALSO,—
STRAW BONNETS,
Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.
Which he will sell low for CASH.

Feb. 13—4t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts
Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,

Prime Green COFEEE, in barrels,
do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA,
in half quarter chests.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot.—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—6t

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a
Scrivener and Conveyancer,
At the Mayor's Office
Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds Mortgages Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb 6 tf

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,
Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings' Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool &c* for sale.

David Logan
Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

---

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

The Assignees of
R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING
AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS,
Will be continued by
Henry Holdship,
On his own account, at the old stand,
N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

FOR RENT,

The Dwelling House
On Front street, near Market street,
Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.
ALSO—
The Warehouse,
Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to

Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822 —tf

TO RENT,

That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Floyd's Fork, in Jefferson county, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man, named

BILLY,

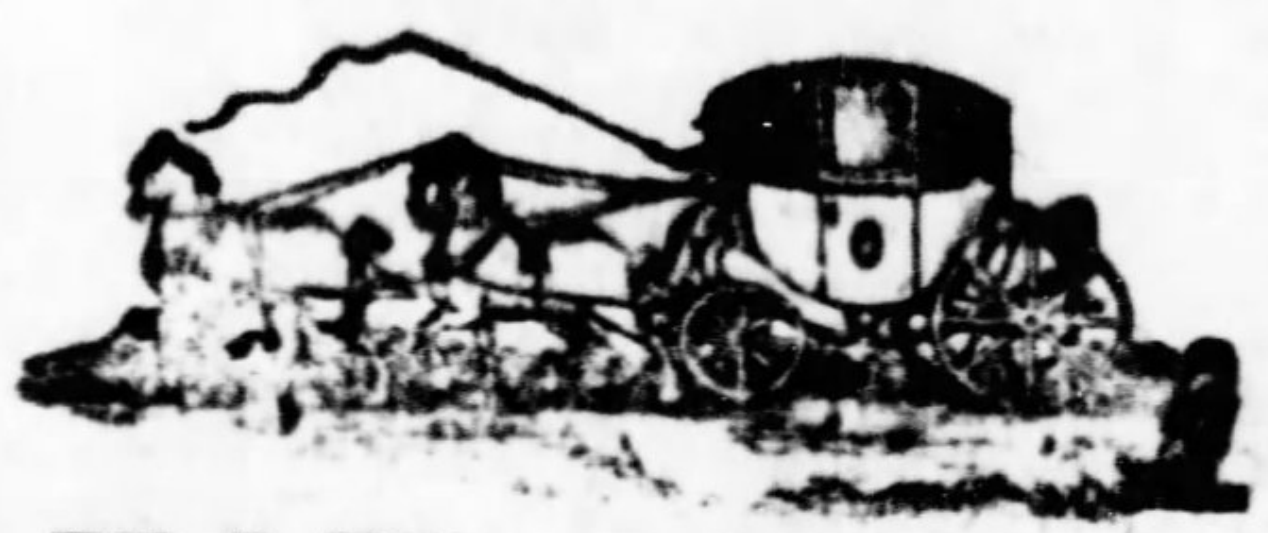
about forty years of age; about six feet high; well built; has a bald head, short, flat nose, and smooth skin; speaks slow when in a good humor, when angry, has a strong hoarse voice, and a little impediment in his speech; he has a slow walk, and generally wears out his pantaloons between the thighs; he says he can read, and pretends to be very religious. He had on, when he went away, new linsey clothes of a red cast, and took with him some old clothes, probably of white linen — A quantity of saddlers' tacks had been driven in the soles of his shoes. I will give the above reward, in Commonwealth's paper, to any person who will apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to me, or for securing him in jail, if taken out of the state, or fifteen dollars if taken in the state.

I purchased the above named negro man from a gentleman who brought him from the eastern shore of Maryland, about three years since; it is therefore probable that he has made for Indiana, Ohio, or the place from whence he came.

Elias Christler.

Louisville, Ky. Jan. 24 —[Feb. 13—3t.]

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water Street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon, at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 19, 1822.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.

January 9, 1824.

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL
STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

HAS opened an assortment of SHOES. viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do. do do. do.
Women's leather and walking Shoes,
do. do. pump-soled do.
do. do. Boots
Misses do. do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do. do. do. Ties do.
do. do. do Pump-heels
do. do. do. Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco caps, &c.

ALSO.

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
SKIRTING LEATHER AND BAG LEATHER,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins.
TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles, will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—4t.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section.

A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories.
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823 } tf

The firm of Page and Lowrie,

IS dissolved by mutual consent. S. K. Page will settle all the business of the concern.

Samuel K Page,
M B Lowrie

February 10, 1824 [F. 13—3t.

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, offer to let, on ground rent, for the term of five years, the property known by the name of the "*JAIL LOT.*" Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, until the 10th of March next, for renting the same. It will be divided into 2, 3, or 4 parts, to suit applicants.

They also give notice to all persons against whom there are forfeited recognizances, that they would do well to attend to the settlement thereof, before the 1st of April next.

By order of the Commissioners,

John Patterson,
Feb. 13—3t *Clerk.*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsurgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts.pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps. *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers Tumours, Rheumatism,* and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases,* &c &c. &c.

Jan. 9.

To the Public

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1823—tf.